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No. 7773.—VOL. L. *SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, Ian, Griffith, Brookes, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abbs, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Acton, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSHAM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUYERNAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Arnolds, C. Colette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Mrs. Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution: TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (135th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, A. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Baker, G. Shelton, A. Clayton; Mesdames E. Terriss, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.20. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-DAY at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manager, Mr. CHARLES GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.10 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS: Messrs. Sam Sothern, M. A. Gifford, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open 7.45. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE
TO-DAY at 3 and TO-NIGHT, at Nine, HIS BOSWELL, by FRED HOWSON. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 43rd Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Maurice Ellis, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Vane, Theo. Balfour, M. Poole, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.2. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Gerald Lawrence, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Colette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wentges, Lily Hanbury, Eva Bassiter, &c.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music—Messrs. Benson, Meyer, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Busch, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Vocalar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINÉES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. Nicholls, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Basset Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Priestley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEBASTIAN.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Cattie Clarville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS DAY AT 2 and 8, LA TOSCA. (LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance O'Orsay, C. Cockburn, H. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, E. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box Office, open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. MATINÉES of LA TOSCA, TO-DAY and FRIDAY NEXT, February 21, at 2 P.M. precisely. Seats can now be booked. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Macdermott, E. W. Gardiner, H. Cane, C. L. Raymond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Arge, Eva Mayne, &c. Box office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Hollard, H. Coventry, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, E. Rosenthal, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gosling, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE TOUCH OF NATURE NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 136th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Lewis Nicholl, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Appleby, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. T. Fairen, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.45, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss E. Harrington and Mrs. Pinero.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOOLY, OR, NO. 10, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Fred Terry; Mesdames Millward, Ellis, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Jessie Bateman, Laura Graves, Edith, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Ethel Norreys, Laura Graves, Edith, Gertrude Kingston, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS" at 9.0 and "THE JOLLY NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Eugenie Mellea, Siracco, Maule, Haugaas, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Vaudeville by Fred Leslie and Harry Nicholls, the Sisters Dixon, the Brothers Griffiths, Arthur Tinsley, Arthur Conway, the Alhambra Comic Cabinet, the Ballet Troupe, Lotto, Lee, and Cito, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.0 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
COMMENCE at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Fassino and Rettino, Mons. Cornet, Bisset, Mitchell, and Spinetti. Malvina Cavallazzi, Grand Ballet Entertainment. At 10. Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GARSAWAY. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leibhart's performing Elephants, C. L. Graves, Macdonald, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bob and Bobs the funny comedians; the Sisters Dixon, in a novel musical absurdity; Jenkins, the wonderful boy contortionist, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Alec Daniels, musical clown; the Lauris, Arthur Tinsley, Petrel, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Laverne, the two sisters; Sam Torr; Master Bennett, operatic vocalist; Mr. Mayo, Dumbbell; C. Burnett and Co. EVENINGS at 7.20, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30 Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

A VERDICT "MALGRÉ LUI"

THE more we look at the Report of the Parnell Commissioners, the better we like it. The satisfactory character of its general findings was, indeed, obvious enough at a first glance; but it is only by a careful study of the text of the document that the full significance of those findings can be appreciated. When an individual is converted from darkness to light, the mere fact of his conversion is interesting; but far more so is the history of the soul-struggles which led up to the conversion. There is something of this sort of interest in reading the Report of the Commissioners. They brought to the inquiry into the charges of the *Times* minds imbued, it is clear, with all the sympathies and prejudices to which those charges were concocted to pander. They maintained, it would seem, those sympathies and prejudices to the end. Yet so irresistible was the evidence of facts on the other side that they were constrained to crumble the charges of the *Times* one after another into dust; until at the end nothing survived but rather less than what Mr. FORSTER had charged against the Irish Leaders eight years ago.

It is indispensable to a right understanding of the Report to bear this double aspect of it in mind: the conclusions of the judges on the one hand, their prepossessions on the other. The evidence of these prepossessions is quite as interesting, but happily not as lengthy, as the evidence leading up to the conclusions. Every one will remember "the moral torture" which Sir JAMES HANNEN experienced on hearing "the Manchester Martyrs" commended. It is clear, too, from the strength and frequency of the epithets employed in the Report that the cruelty of boycotting (in its old and worst form) struck the judges very painfully. Yet they have not a word to say from first to last on the cruelty of excessive rents and ruthless evictions. So, again, the judges comment severely on the non-production of the Land League Books, which after all may have been unavoidable; but not one syllable of condemnation have they for the conduct of Mr. HOUSTON in deliberately destroying documents on the very eve of the inquiry. Their silence in this respect is only in keeping with their account of the *Times* forgeries, the colourless nature of which contrasts very markedly with the epithetic steam which the Commissioners generate over the boycotting episodes. But their prepossessions are perhaps more obvious still in the purely political portions of their Report. What is from this point of view the most suggestive passage in the whole Report has not yet been commented on. It occurs at p. 91, where the Commissioners state that although the Land Leaguers often denounced crime, they never took steps to aid in the detection of it. This fact obviously puzzled the good judges, and they say, as if it were some strange and new discovery:—

> This is an example of the feeling so largely entertained in Ireland that the detection of criminals is solely the affair of the police, and that it is not the duty of any one else to aid in the discovery. The great obstacle to the detection and punishment of agrarian crime in Ireland is the unwillingness of the mass of the people to give information to aid in the discovery and prosecution of the criminals. To give information to the police is looked upon as a base act, and the person who does it is held up to opprobrium under the name of "Informer." This feeling is not confined to the ignorant, but is shared by those from whose education and position it was to be expected that juster views would prevail of the duty of persons able to assist in the detection of crime.

There is a *naïveté* in this regretful surprise at what is a commonplace in Irish politics which is decidedly amusing; but it is also of great significance, for it shows how entirely throughout their report the Judges took the good old Tory line of looking only at effects, and never probing to causes. In Ireland public opinion is universally against the law. The Judges chronicle the fact as an unfortunate phenomenon, just as a collector might catalogue a freak. It never seems to have occurred to the Commissioners to probe behind the fact, and to find therein the very root and origin of the issues they were appointed to try. But the fact is, that the Commissioners reveal their high Tory view of political movements at every turn. Very quaintly does this view come in when the Report discusses the rejection by the House of Lords of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. The action of the House of Lords was followed by crime; but the cause of that crime, say the Commissioners, was not the rejection of the Bill (and all that that implied), but "the agitation of which the rejection of the Disturbance Bill was made the occasion." There is the whole Tory view of the Irish question in a nutshell. It crops up again in other places of the Report; but after so compact and conclusive an instance, what need have we of further testimony to the Tory bias of the Commissioners?

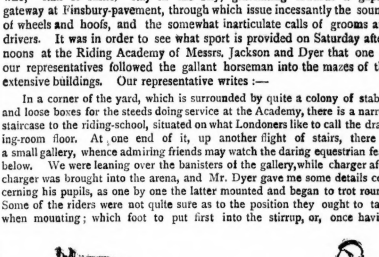
We do not for a moment complain of this. On the contrary we are sincerely grateful for it. No doubt it leads the Commissioners here and there to be not quite fair—as, for instance, in their treatment of statistics of crime. But any loss in this direction is amply made up for by the great gain in another. The acquittal of the Irish party from every new and serious charge brought against them would in any case have been significant. But the obvious prepossessions of the judges, besides enhancing their reputation for integrity, give to their verdict an added weight. It is not merely a verdict according to the evidence; but it is a verdict given by the Court *malgré lui*.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

VII.—THE RIDING-SCHOOL AT FINSBURY PAVEMENT.

THE books are closed; the desks look neat and tidy; the shutters are up and the office or warehouse doors locked: it is Saturday afternoon, and City men go a half-holiday making. While the majority of good citizens make for the suburbs or the country, there are always a goodly number who, "rain or shine," stay in the City, gravitating towards a gaping gateway at Finsbury-pavement, through which issue incessantly the sounds of wheels and hoofs, and the somewhat inarticulate calls of grooms and drivers. It was in order to see what sport is provided on Saturday afternoons at the Riding Academy of Messrs. Jackson and Dyer that one of our representatives followed the gallant horseman into the mazes of the extensive buildings. Our representative writes:—

In a corner of the yard, which is surrounded by quite a colony of stables and loose boxes for the steeds doing service at the Academy, there is a narrow staircase to the riding-school, situated on what Londoners like to call the drawing-room floor. At one end of it, up another flight of stairs, there is a small gallery, whence admiring friends may watch the daring equestrian feats below. We were leaning over the banisters of the gallery, while charger after charger was brought into the arena, and Mr. Dyer gave me some details concerning his pupils, as one by one the latter mounted and began to trot round. Some of the riders were not quite sure as to the position they ought to take when mounting; which foot to put first into the stirrup, or, once having



"THE OTHER FOOT, SIR."

clambered up, how to rise in the saddle without—well, without being made painfully (in a literal sense) aware the next few days of the fact that they have not yet acquired that art, but on the whole they managed very well.

"Our best customers," said Mr. Dyer, "used to be, and are still to some extent, the physicians of this neighbourhood. Up to a few years ago the district round Finsbury pavement was quite a centre for medical men, whom the City men consulted when they felt out of sorts. The most frequent complaint, owing, no doubt, to a great extent to sedentary occupation, was, and is, a torpid liver, or the too generous increase of 'too, too solid flesh,' as a remedy for which they were advised to take a course of riding lessons." "But are these pupils of 'a certain age' not rather timorous when, for

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The publication of the week is undoubtedly the Report of the Parnell Commissioners. Not only has the sale of it been very large, but its authors have performed the unusual feat of pleasing all the critics; for politicians of all shades profess to be equally well satisfied with the tenour of the Report. But from the literary point of view the three judges have not made a success. There is often excellent literature in Blue-books. Lord Salisbury's despatches, for instance, are generally models of incisive writing; and Lord Dufferin's Egyptian Report of a few years ago contained much solid eloquence. The Parnell Commissioners have rigidly abstained from using their opportunities. Perhaps this restraint was judicious; but it makes their Report very poor reading. The proofs, too, have been badly revised, and mistakes in the spelling of names are frequent. The literary honours of the Commission rest exclusively with Sir Charles Russell.

* * * * *

Among forthcoming publications Mr. Stanley's book "holds the field" in public expectation. Messrs. Sampson Low expect it to be out in May, and Mr. Edward Marston set out for Cairo last week, vi Brindisi, to consult Stanley concerning details. It is not yet settled whether the book will be in one or two volumes. If it is in one, the whole of the Congo story must necessarily be cut very short. Mr. Marston took out with him to Cairo Mr. Joseph Bell, the special artist correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, who met Stanley at Aden, and was successful in purchasing a large number of most interesting sketches of the expedition from Stanley's lieutenant. Mr. Bell will now give his assistance to the enterprising firm of publishers who are to present Stanley's travels to the world.

* * * * *

The interest in the great book is extraordinary. It will be translated into French, German, Italian, Czech, Norse, and even Spanish, and will be published simultaneously in these countries. Mr. Stanley being a naturalised American citizen, will also be free from the pirate publishers of America. The book is to be splendidly illustrated. I understand that a fair proportion of the "copy" will be ready for Mr. Marston to bring home with him. Mr. Stanley is an old journalistic hand; and, if he can keep free from bores—the only plague of Egypt he is afraid of—he will doubtless dash his manuscript off at express rate.

* * * * *

Some months ago the *Pall Mall Gazette* published an interview with Mr. Alfred East, in which this well-known landscape painter described his recent tour to Japan. Mr. East's Japanese drawings have been secured by Mr. Quilter for publication in the *Universal Review*. Reproductions of them, together with an account of his visit, from the pen of the artist, will appear in the March and April number of that magazine, and will subsequently be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., in book form.

* * * * *

Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare has in the press a new work, in four volumes, on France. Two volumes will be devoted to the Eastern portion, and two to the Western portion, of that country. The work will be illustrated by hundreds of woodcuts, for most of which Mr. Hare himself made the drawings. The first two volumes will be published by Mr. George Allen about Easter.

* * * * *

The *Athenæum* publishes a letter from Mr. Hallam Tennyson which cuts away the ground from much of the "localising" in Mr. Walter's book on "Tennyson Land." The poems quoted by Mr. Walters have, we are told, "nothing of Lincolnshire about them, and are purely imaginative creations." "Lockesley Hall," moreover, is no particular hall, and the "Moated Grange" no particular grange. So Lord Tennyson himself has said, and he ought to know. But Mr. Walters need not be disconcerted. Granted that the poems in question were poems of pure imagination, it is none the less interesting to know the scenes among which that imagination was nurtured, and from which it must surely have received, however unconsciously, some local colour.

* * * * *

I hear that Mr. Gladstone, amongst other literary pursuits at Oxford, spent some time in inquiring from experts, and discussing with them, upon the best way of arranging a library. His own library at Hawarden cost, he calculates, 1*s.* per volume for shelving and arranging; but he believes that, by the improved methods which he is thinking out, that cost might have been reduced from a shilling to a penny.

* * * * *

Odds and Ends:—William Blake is to the fore just now. The new number of the *Universal Review* has an illustrated article on "Blake as an Impressionist;" and the *Athenæum* publishes, from the pen of "Bliss Carman," a poem "For the Centenary of the *Songs of Innocence*."—The first volume of Mr. Archer's English edition of Ibsen's plays will be published by Mr. Walter Scott in the course of a day or two. Mr. Archer has also in hand an article on the Danish Theatre for *Harper's Magazine*.—A French translation of "The Swiss Confederation," by Sir F. Adams and Mr. C. D. Cunninghame, will be published shortly at Basel. Is it not nearly time, by the way, that Messrs. Macmillan gave us a cheaper edition of this admirable work, uniform with their cheaper "Bryce"?—Two Ruskin articles are forthcoming: an essay by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, with views of Brantwood, in *Harper's*; and an account of the new Ruskin Museum, by Mr. Albert Fleming, in the *English Illustrated*.—Mr. Davitt is writing a review of the Parnell Report for one of the March monthlies.

X. Y. Z.

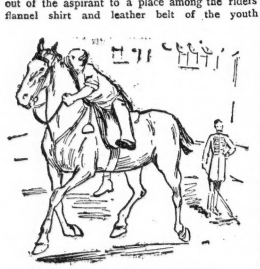
the first time in their existence, they stand at the shoulder of their charger before they ascend the giddy and slippery heights of the saddle?"

"Some of them are; but on the whole it is astonishing how coolly they take it, and how soon they begin to take real pleasure in the exercise. Most of those who are above middle age never make very daring riders, are quite satisfied if they can stick to the saddle, and never dream any ambitious dreams of jumping or taking ditches and fences. A little while ago we had a portly gentleman of this sort. He kept his seat firmly enough, and I urged him again and again to jump, but he would not hear of it. I knew he could do it, and so one evening when we had jumping I ordered a horse for him which jumped as soon as the word was given 'Now, sir!' our nervous pupil's turn. But no; he would not do it; the horse stood stock still, till the riding master, who was in the plot, called out, 'Now, sir!' Forthwith the creature pricked up his ears, dashed forward, and cleared the hurdle without any difficulty. 'I took the command as having been given to me,' explained the horseman afterwards with a chuckle; 'and I was firmly resolved that I would rather sit on that horse's back to the end of my days than obey and take the jump.' It is, however, ever so much better for pupils to learn jumping at the school; and we tell them constantly that unless they get accustomed to it here, their horses may make them acquainted with the art in a rather unpleasant manner some day when they least think of it as they are riding across country."

A VERY HIGH JUMP.

The jumping began, and presently it was

In the arena below the scene had meanwhile become very lively. In the centre stood the two military riding-masters—Mr. Lorden, late of the 18th Hussars, and Mr. Hosier, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, their dark, becoming uniforms forming a striking contrast to the apparel of the horsemen, which was of the most various cut and colour, from the elegant turn-out of the aspirant to a place among the riders in Rotten-row, to the grey flannel shirt and leather belt of the youth evidently qualifying for life in the ranches of the wild, wild West. A white handkerchief fluttered playfully from a pocket somewhere in the back regions of one perspiring rider, and the hats and caps of several of them took flight in the course of their ride. Occasionally, too, a desperate look stole over the face of a member of the mounted force: there was some wavering and quavering, and some sudden clutching of the mane or the front of the saddle, and then a horse and a rider disappeared from their assigned place in the ranks, and made furtively for the centre, there to regain breath, equanimity, and the hold of the reins at the encouraging words of the riding master. Then came the order, "Take your feet out of the stirrups; put the stirrups crossways over the back of the horse in front of the saddle; turn your toes well in, and take your seat firmly."

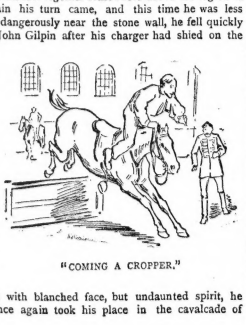


"WITH THE STIRRUPS CROSSED."

"Why do you have military teachers?" I asked Mr. Dyer, while the last preparations were made for the jumping, which was now about to commence. "We prefer them because they are better disciplinarians than other teachers who have not been accustomed to the strict rules enforced by military training. It requires great tact and perseverance on the part of a riding-master to become popular at an establishment like ours, where the pupils are often men of middle age. They can't be ordered about like school-boys, and each one has to be dealt with individually.

"One of the great mistakes which are often made by people," continued Mr. Dyer, "is that they imagine they can learn to ride by taking a dozen lessons. Of course this is sufficient to teach them the rudiments of riding and to enable them to take horse exercise at the school; but they can no more become good horsemen than they could become good linguists after twelve lessons. Horsemanship is not learnt in a month; but if they would stay with us for a year, or even for six months if they are not nervous, they would then be fit even to ride after the hounds."

The jumping was now beginning. "Lean well back in your saddle," they were told; and half a dozen, whose hearts had sunk at the sight of the hurdle, left the scene of their valorous exploits for the centre of the arena, thence to view the reckless riders who still went on, determined to face the perils of the hurdle. And on they came, the fiery steeds, among much clashing of whips and shouting of encouragement. Past went the "ranchman," clearing the hurdle right gallantly; past went another couple of slim youths; and then came the fine and manly form of a typical City man, whose sedentary occupation, whether over bowls of turtle soup or in front of heavy ledgers, was rapidly converting him into a "fat man." Over he went the first time without any other mishap than the loss of his hat and of his stirrups; while, evidently as a substitute for applauding his own performance with his hands (which were clutching the reins very tightly just then) he clapped his feet together somewhere above the region of the horse's ears. Once again his turn came, and this time he was less successful, for, after coming dangerously near the stone wall, he fell quickly into the historic attitude of John Gilpin after his charger had shied on the road to The Bell at Edmonton; and then, seeing that even this was of no avail in an emergency such as the present, he gave one graceful bound and sat down in front of his animal on the thick, soft carpet of tan.



"COMING A CROPPER."

"Hallo!" cheerfully called out Mr. Lorden, "have you dropped something? But, sir, that is not exactly the way in which we teach pupils to dismount."

Nobody laughed at the fallen hero—at least, not openly; and everybody thought him very plucky, as with blanched face, but undaunted spirit, he mounted once again, and once again took his place in the cavalcade of jumpers.

[*The preceding "Saturday Afternoon" article*—"*The Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace*"—*appeared on February* 8.]

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Having agreed unanimously to Sir Henry Parkes's resolution in favour of Australian Federation, the Melbourne Conference yesterday proceeded, also unanimously, to move an address to the Queen expressing their "devoted attachment to your Majesty's Throne." This is as it should be, and is an earnest, we will hope and believe, of what will always be. "Deakin's Dream," as his opponents called it at the last Victorian election, will only be half fulfilled unless the federation of Australia within her own borders leads to the continuance and the confirmation of her connection with the mother-country.

Mr. Matthews destroyed Tory ascendency in London when he dragooned the people in Trafalgar-square, but the Solicitor-General seems determined not to complete what the Home Secretary has begun. "That which the locust hath left hath the cankerworm eaten," and it must be admitted that Sir Cankerworm Clarke spares no pains to finish his work thoroughly. His speech last night at the Criterion to the Constitutional Union deserves notice, if only for one sentence, which no member of the representative governing body of greater London is likely to forget:—

The London County Council seemed to have been brought into existence for the purpose of showing how foolish a public body could be.

That is the way in which her Majesty's Solicitor-General deems it seemly to speak of the Parliament of the metropolis. The phrase is another nail in the coffin of this forlorn Administration.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's article in the *Speaker* on the German Emperor's action on the Social question is sensible enough but dull. Mr. Frederic Harrison, as he gets older, like Jeshurun waxes fat, but unlike Jeshurun, so far from kicking, he purrs commonplaces which have neither the bite, the fire, nor the eloquence of his earlier writings. The German Emperor's speech yesterday, in which he opened the Council of State will be read throughout Europe with enthusiasm. Already it is said, our Socialists are proposing to frame an address to the Kaiser thanking him for his action; and as for the Pope, the *Moniteur de Rome* mournfully regrets that it should be left to the German Emperor to profit by the labours of the Papal See.

It is interesting to compare the Pope's programme of social legislation with that laid down yesterday by the Kaiser. The latter defined the subjects to be considered by the Council as follows:—

1. The protection to be accorded to the working classes against the arbitrary and unchecked exploitation of their toil.
2. The restrictions to be imposed on child labour in obedience to the dictates of humanity, and to the natural laws of development.
3. The regard due to the position of women in working-men's households, important as that is to the family, both in a moral and economic sense.
4. Other matters connected with the everyday life of the working classes.

The Pope's programme was as follows:—

1. To protect children from early excessive and dangerous labour.
2. To restore the mother of the family to her household and domestic duties.
3. To establish the six days' working week; and
4. To secure shorter hours of labour.

In another matter also the Pope and Emperor are at one. Both agree in asserting that when legislation has done its utmost—in the words of the Kaiser:—

A wide field of activity lies open for the untrammelled and beneficent work of the Church and the School, by which the regulations of the law must be supported and turned to account if they are to have their full effect.

The horror at West Ham throws even the atrocities of Whitechapel into the shade. For nearly seven years now, West Ham has had an evil notoriety for the mysterious disappearance of young girls. The police have hitherto held that the victims have been spirited abroad by agents of the white slave trade, but in the case of Amelia Jeff, the last lost girl, their suspicions have fortunately been proved to be mistaken. We say fortunately; for although the poor child—she was only fifteen—appears to have been first outraged and then strangled, her fate was mercy itself compared with that which would have been hers if the police theory had been correct. The victims of the Whitechapel murders were women whose life was a wreck, and to whom a swift death was almost as a benediction. In this case the girl was but on the threshold of womanhood, and she appears to have been dragged by savage violence to her doom. At present no clue appears to exist by which her murderer can be discovered.

For a moral and serious paper such as the *Spectator* poses for, the cool cynicism of its remarks on the Parnell Report is somewhat astonishing. The "chief utility of the Report," we are told, will be to "supply a solid basis of fact upon which those who are not already committed to either party" may be brought over to the Unionists. The chief utility—that is to say, is that it will lend itself to the manufacture of Unionist party capital. Not one word is said by our highly moral contemporary on the utility of clearing the chosen representatives of millions of our fellow-citizens from a mass of "foul and felonious" charges. The *Spectator* should leave such cynicism to the *Saturday Review*, which after all is more audacious, and commits itself to what Sir Stafford Northcote would have called the "good thumping lie" of declaring the Report to be a verdict of "guilty on almost all counts."

The only interesting thing in last night's debate was Mr. Parnell's statement about boycotting. Contrasting Mr. Balfour's coercion with Lord Spencer's, he said:—

I will not contend, and I have never done so since the commencement of 1881, that there has not been much unjustifiable and criminal boycotting in Ireland; but the right hon. gentleman cannot plead that the boycotting of to-day has the criminal character, or has been attended with the same consequences of crime, which certainly marked some of the earlier boycotting. I know that as far as the action, first of the Land League, and next of the National League are concerned, there was undoubtedly much (I said this almost in the same words in 1881, and now repeat it, so that it may not be said I am cutting me cloth to suit recent times)—there was much in the action of the Land League in 1880 which was to be condemned and regretted—that much regret is to be expressed that many things were left undone which ought to have been done.

Having been "whitewashed" by the Commissioners (the word is that of a Unionist contemporary) on all the more serious charges against him, Mr. Parnell thus puts on the white sheet and makes public penance for the lesser offences laid to his charge.

In an article suggested to the *Speaker* by our twenty-five years retrospect of a week ago, there is much with which we entirely agree. The decadence of the Press of late years in many most important respects has been very marked, and we are at one with the *Speaker* in deploring it. But our contemporary in speaking of "the New Journalism" confuses two distinct things. The "New Journalism" of scraps and paragraphs, of flippancies and personalities was invented (or revived) by Mr. Yates, and has since been adopted not only in other "society organs," but in many general newspapers. This is an entirely distinct thing from "the New Journalism," to which Matthew Arnold applied the phrase, and which, so far from being built up of paragraphs, was often complained of for "boring" people with specially long special articles. If Arnold's phrase, "The New Journalism" is worth using at all, it is worth using correctly.

BEATING THE AIR.

YESTERDAY IN THE COMMONS. BY AN OBSERVER.

Is it the lull that comes before the storm? Whatever be the cause, it is certain that those who looked for a sensation on the night following the production of the Report were grievously disappointed. The speech of the evening was Mr. Parnell's, but even he was by no means up to his usual form, and made no reference to the Report except in a question. Otherwise dulness reigned supreme. It was soon whispered round that the division would not take place till Monday, and this entirely removed the incentive of duty, while the silence of Mr. Balfour took away the attractiveness of a party duel.

WILL MR. SMITH HELP HIS FRIEND?

In questions, Mr. Chaplin—who irresistibly reminds one of Dr. Johnson's "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat"—grimly refused to relax the Kent muzzle, and Mr. Goschen threw out a very plain hint that clubs would before long be subject to a licensing tax. Neither Mr. Parnell nor Mr. Ellis could obtain any information about the Report, except a somewhat ominous phrase about a supplementary estimate (to help the *Times*?). Mr. Parker-Smith then took his seat, and after receiving a welcome from the occupants of the Government bench, retired to a back seat on the Liberal side of the House, amid ironical cheers from the Opposition.

THE IRISH INDICTMENT.

Mr. Parnell then again rose to continue the debate on the Address. He spoke very slowly, and was listened to attentively by a full House. But he was far too long, and did not keep at all closely to his amendment. The principal burden of his speech was the contrast between the condition of Ireland in 1881-2, and 1889. "Lord Spencer," he said "had to contend with a great and dangerous secret conspiracy;" now Ireland was confessedly remarkably free from crime. In 1881 there were many things in the Irish agitation, said Mr. Parnell, that were much to be deplored, but since that year a change had come over the spirit of Ireland's dream. The agitation of 1889 was as different from the agitation of 1881—namely, the National League from the Land League—as any two figures of speech could differ from one another. Surely it was the duty of a statesman to note this change, and act upon it. Mr. Balfour had ignored it. Instead, he had given the Irish coercion far more "cruel, malignant, and persecuting" than Mr. Forster's, though with far less reason.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESS.

In three points his coercion was harsher than Mr. Forster's—towards the press, the right of public meeting, and exclusive dealing. Mr. Parnell then went through a perhaps necessary but somewhat tedious summary of the press prosecutions, Mr. Balfour meanwhile ostentatiously studying the Report of the Commission. "This great campaign against the press commenced in 1887 with an attack on newsboys, and culminated in 1890 with a fusillade on editors all along the line," and he pointed out that mere news rather than comment was the subject for prosecution.

MR. BALFOUR'S COAT-TAIL.

Mr. Balfour could not help it. He could find no proper sphere for his energies in the crimeless Ireland of to-day. He was "spoiling for a fight," was "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined" by the peacefulness of Ireland, and obliged to go about like the typical Irishman—and here Mr. Parnell evidently enjoyed turning the tables of international criticism—crying, "will no one tread on the tail of my coat?" In default of other criminals, he was obliged to narrow his attentions to small boys and old women. His police devoted their energies to getting up prosecutions for exclusive dealing—what a contrast to the London police in the Dock Strikes!—by asking for things which they did not want, and to prosecutions for lighting bonfires, selling cartoons, and booing for Balfour. They had adopted a system of cumulative punishments, which was condemned by the English Court of Crown Cases Reserved.

THE MODERN GESSLER.

He then quoted a peculiarly brutal case, in which Colonel Turner had recommended that some children should be sent for two or even five years to a reformatory for blowing horns in court—a "feeble and halting imitation" of Gessler's treatment of William Tell's child—and ended with an eloquent appeal to the Irish people not to be forced into crime by this "petty and systematic persecution," but to "go on and prosper" in their present ways; and an equally elegant assurance to the English Liberals that they would be rewarded for their political losses by a reconciliation between the nations.

"TU QUOQUE."

There was an almost absurd contrast between the concentrated passion of Mr. Parnell and the Old Bailey style of the Irish Attorney-General. He began with one of those prolonged *tu quoque* arguments of which the House is so weary. *Ex uno disce omnes.* The Act of 1882 put all meetings at the mercy of Lord Spencer; but were not meetings allowed almost everywhere now? ("No, nor funerals," from the irrepressible Tanner.) He put down Mr. Parnell's horn-story as a "spiced-up report" of some sensational print; asked whether the Opposition would defend the lighting of a tar-barrel in the Strand, said that cumulative punishment did not exist in Ireland—what more innocent than to ask a man to give bail?—and argued that they did not touch the press beyond preventing the Irish from committing in written speech offences which were forbidden in spoken.

THIRSTY POLICEMEN.

Sir George Trevelyan replied in a long but, on the whole, able speech, in which he defended his own administration. In the course of his attack on Mr. Balfour's rule in Ireland, Sir George mentioned a case where the police, who had already been served with whisky in their own barracks, proceeded to twenty-four public-houses in succession and asked for more whisky. They were refused. Twelve of the publicans subsequently apologized for their offence; the other twelve got a month for boycotting the police.

POT-POURRI.

Then followed Mr. Brodrick, who was fiercely attacked by Mr. Macneil for that unhappy belief of his in the forged letters; Mr. Johnstone, with mournful regrets that any one should speak bitterly of the Irish constabulary; and last, but not least, Major Saunderson, who enlivened the wearied House with many racy hits and sayings. The amendment was so dull that it must have been drawn up by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre: the Plan of Campaign was a receptacle into which "much goes and little comes out." Ireland was so peaceful that the leaders of the House would soon deserve a pair of white gloves. Mr. Sheehy made a speech full of characteristic Irish eloquence, addressed to an unsympathetic Saxon audience. "It is not fear," he concluded, "that has produced the tranquillity of Ireland; it is hope. And that hope not all your tyranny can kill." Mr. William O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House.

THE CANADIAN INDIANS PROSPERING.

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in Canada reports that peace, progress, and prosperity are observable among the Indians of the North-West Territories, and that they are becoming attached to the soil, which they cultivate with much greater interest than formerly. The opinion is expressed that the time is approaching when the Indians will be practically self-sustaining.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

SHROVE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.—How to make Pancakes: Halfpound of flour, one teaspoonful of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, and a little salt; mix well dry, add an egg or two beaten up, and sufficient milk to make a thin batter, and fry at once with lard or butter.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with: it has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

A POPULAR COUNTY HISTORY.*

GRANTED that it is possible to write a county history in 300 pages, here is a thoroughly good specimen. It is fortunate for Mr. Stock that he has secured so judicious an antiquary as Mr. Sam. Timmins to deal with Warwickshire. Shakespeare's county offers terrible temptations to the writer of a popular history, but Mr. Timmins knows the value of evidence, and writes like a scholar who is not a pedant. He has formed a very just idea of what is now required in a popular book, and it is a pleasing fact that a popular book nowadays must show a good deal of scientific method. Mr. Timmins has his fling at "restorers," ecclesiastical and lay, as every true archæologist must, but it would perhaps be wiser if, instead of attacking the enemy so fiercely, archæologists would first exhaust the efforts of diplomacy. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead have both done useful work, but they are too bellicose. What they have to do is to combat the ignorance of people who fancy themselves to be unusually well informed. The societies should try to persuade them gently—not slap them in the face. A parson who proposes to restore his church (it is not really his, of course) to what it ought to have been, or must have been, or would have been, is naturally insulted by being charged with vandalism, especially if he has been priding himself on his knowledge of Gothic architecture. The worst mistakes may be made by well-intentioned people, as has been done at Winchester, where a really learned antiquary turned the Cathedral graveyard into an arboretum and paved the crypt with the tombstones. A little sweet reasonable suasion might have proved to him that tombstones could not be in a more suitable place than a burial-ground. One of the best services that can be done by popular county histories will be to disseminate sound views about antiquities, whether of ancient or comparatively modern date.

Mr. Timmins has arranged his history into ten chapters. There are but few objections to be taken to his plan: one is that such matters as botany and geology hardly come within the scope of his book, and another that the three chapters on archæology, on castles, &c., and on towns, contain some repetitions. But the plan has helped to keep the treatment of the various matters in proportion. On every one of them Mr. Timmins would, of course, have been glad to write more, but, compelled to be too brief, he has taken the wise course of referring to the best authorities, and has added a valuable bibliography.

* "A History of Warwickshire." (Popular County Histories.) By Sam. Timmins, F.S.A. (Elliot Stock.)

THE ENIGMA OF SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.*

THE Sonnets of Shakespeare have always presented difficulties to the literary student and afforded themes for disputation among the learned. Are they autobiographical or ideal? Who was their "Onlie begetter Mr. W. H." mentioned in the dedication? What was the name of the "rival poet" alluded to in the text? And who was the "Dark Lady of blemished character" with whom the second series of the sonnets is mainly concerned? These are some of the questions which have been raised from time to time and round which fierce controversies have been waged, and they are now discussed anew by Mr. Tyler, who is evidently an enthusiast in his subject. He brings to his task, however, such a reputation for Shakespearean research, and he has been at such infinite pains in collecting his information, that what he advances is at least worthy of careful perusal. The well-worn contention of the identity of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, with "W.H." Mr. Tyler supports by a number of "accordant particulars," which are interesting if not always quite convincing. No one, perhaps, has gone so fully into the subject before, and we can admire the author's industry—and we may add ingenuity—even if we think that the element of certainty is still lacking.

The chief interest of Mr. Tyler's book, however, centres round the discussion of the identity of the "Dark Lady." Professor Dowden holds, if we remember rightly, that the lady's name will never be discovered. Mr. Tyler, as announced by a contributor to these columns a few weeks ago, claims that he has discovered it. The woman was, he says, Mary Fitton, a Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. If Mr. Tyler is correct the conception of Shakespeare's character and reputation which has hitherto been generally entertained is certainly most erroneous. But is he correct? That is the question. There seems to be no doubt that the Earl of Pembroke carried on an intrigue with Mary Fitton, and Mr. Tyler says that she was at the same time the mistress of Shakespeare. Now there is not the slightest evidence extant to connect Mistress Fitton personally with Shakespeare. True, in 1600 Kemp, the clown in Shakespeare's company, dedicated his "Nine Daies Wonder" to "Mistress Anne Fitton, Mayde of Honour." Admitting that Anne may be a misprint for Marie—Elizabeth had no maid of honour named Anne—we are still no nearer Shakespeare. Some of the lines of the sonnets—if we accept the autobiographical theory which we believe Professor Minto for one, although in a decided minority, does not accept —may be made applicable to certain circumstances of Mary's life, but would they not apply equally well to some one else?

Of course if it is admitted that the "W. H." and Pembroke identity is correct, and that, as Wordsworth said, "Shakespeare expresses his own feelings in his own person," then the frail Fitton—she had one bastard by the Earl of Pembroke and two by Sir Richard Leveson—would stand a better chance of the position claimed for her. But neither the one theory nor the other has been proved, and some of Mr. Tyler's collateral evidence is worse than weak. He endeavours, for instance, to detect an allusion to the name Fitton in the text of the sonnets, and says that Shakespeare, "after alluding to the lady's name ('thy name,' 151, line 9)," speaks of her as pointed out for 'her triumphant prize;' a statement easy to account for if her name was understood in the way just mentioned, if she was the fit one!" This conceit is surely both extravagant and improbable, and smacks more of Mr. Donnelly than Mr. Tyler. It should in fairness be stated, however, that most of the author's inferences are more probable than this, although constructive critics have usually to rely upon material of a "mixed" character, and Mr. Tyler is no exception. Appended to the sonnets is a prose paraphrase of each and also copious notes, making the fullest commentary on the subject that has yet been published. The introduction is likewise exhaustive, and contains much useful information which the student will welcome, and about which there need be no controversy. Portraits of the Earl of Pembroke, of his mother the Countess, and of Mary Fitton—the latter taken from the same source as she sketch already published in these columns—are also given. Altogether Mr. Tyler's volume is decidedly interesting, but before one is able to accept his conclusions regarding the "Dark Lady" one must have grounds more trustworthy than any which he has yet stated.

* "Shakespeare's Sonnets." Edited with Notes and Introduction by Thomas Tyler, M.A., of the University of London. (Nutt.)

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

KROUPA, B. "An Artist's Tour." (Ward and Downey.)
[Gleanings and impressions of travels in North and Central America and the Sandwich Islands. Cloth. Pp. xiv., 340.]

TYTLER, SARAH. "Duchess Frances." (Sampson Low.)
[A novel in two vols.]

WERNER, E. "A Heavy Reckoning." (London: Bentley and Son.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

Broadwood's Pianos.—28 per cent. discount for cash, or 13s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free or CRAS. STILES and CO., 6, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A CONTRAST IN THE BREWING WORLD.

THE two great brewing concerns which just over three years ago were offered to English investors present in their subsequent history an extraordinary contrast. Both started well in the public estimation, but while one has more than realized the expectations set forth in the prospectus, the other has fallen miserably short. Guinness stock rapidly went to a high premium, and with moderate fluctuations it has maintained a steady level, and stands to-day almost at the highest point touched. Allsopps on the other hand, has persistently fallen from the premium of 80 per cent., to which it was rushed at the outset, until to-day it stands at a discount of 28 per cent. Guinness improved on its first division of 14 per cent., and has since paid 15 per cent., meanwhile creating a substantial reserve; whereas Allsopp has dwindled from 8 to 3½ per cent., and has added nothing to its reserve since the first year. The expectations held out in the prospectus have been completely falsified, and the evident conclusion is that the business was capitalized at no high a figure. Subsequent competition may have affected the profits, it is true, but from the very outset they have been insufficient to give the promised return on the capital subscribed. This view is held so strongly that shareholders are beginning to clamour for a return from the vendors of part of the purchase money. To make the contrast between the two companies clear we set out the salient figures:—

	GUINNESS.	ALLSOPP.
Capital, Ordinary	£2,500,000	£1,100,000
" 6 per Cent. Preference	2,000,000	1,100,000
" 5 per Cent. Debentures	1,500,000	1,100,000 4½ per ct. Deb.
Total	£6,000,000	£3,300,000
Dividends—June 30, 1887	14 per cent.	8 per cent.
" 1887-8	15 " "	6 "
" 1888-9	15 " "	5 "
" Dec. 30, 1889	12 " interim.	3½ " interim.
Reserve	£475,000	£30,000

The following are the highest and lowest quotations of the Ordinary on the Stock Exchange:—

	GUINNESS.		ALLSOPP.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1887	300	252	180	116
1888	330	274	127	77½
1889	347	300	93	75
1890	344	324	86	70

The Ladies' Corner.

A EULOGY OF JEWISH WOMEN.

In Parisian society the Jewish woman is very rapidly gaining a prominent and honoured position. This is no doubt due to some extent to the example of women such as Mdme. Furtado Heine, the Baronesses Hirsch, Nathaniel, and the various ladies of the Rothschild family, all of whom have set, and are setting, splendid examples of what a woman of wealth and position can do for the benefit of the poor and the suffering. Another reason for the high regard in which Jewish ladies are now being held is the position which they have always been allowed to hold in their own households, where they are the helpmates of their husbands in the widest sense of the term, being consulted in all the important affairs of life, and having proved their mental superiority as well as their domestic virtues in every position. Intelligence, tact, sympathy, and a quick, intuitive insight into matters are often, in the Jewish woman, combined with great personal attractions, which are the more admired because they are characteristic of the race and have a fascination quite their own.

The young Jewess, such as she appears in the Paris drawing-rooms, was recently described by a French writer as follows:—Young and pretty—and she is very often pretty with a strange and regular beauty—the Israelite woman of the world is elegant and very fond of dress. She has excellent taste in dress and in costly jewellery. Anxious as she is to please and to charm, she takes trouble to be amiable, but, while jesting and flirting, she never loses sight of the practical aspect of things, the good name of her family, and the dignity of her position. Good and compassionate, and instinctively charitable, she does good wherever she finds an opportunity, and she does it without austerity and without religious exclusion.

The picture of the Jewish matron is just as favourable: As she advances in age the Jewess becomes more stately, and turns her attention almost exclusively to the serious side of life, concentrating all her activity, all her intelligence, and all her *savoir faire* on intellectual, humanitarian, and philosophical questions, without, however, neglecting or becoming indifferent to the interest of her earlier days. She has a *salon* which is much envied and coveted: her friends are among those in high places, and her protégés among all classes.

The position which the Jewess is assuming in France, and chiefly at Paris, is, indeed, such as to lead the French writer to the conclusion that it has been reserved for her to bridge over the gulf which has for many centuries past been fixed between the Jewish and nearly every other civilized nation.

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF LOUISE MICHEL.

There is something pathetic as well as grotesque in the sketch of Louise Michel, the militant female Socialist leader in France, which a Parisian contemporary has just published in its series of *Silhouettes Féminines*. Personally, the citoyenne is depicted as less attractive than ever. With a red bony face, overshadowed by beetling brows, and surrounded by straight grey hair which falls loosely over the shoulders, large eyes in which fierceness and pity are strangely mixed, Louise sits at her desk behind a barricade of pamphlets and papers. Her black dress, like her face, is devoid of *le féminin*; there is not a single knot of ribbon, not one softening lace frill, not a flower or ornament about her to hide to some extent the awkwardness of the thin figure.

And the one and all-absorbing subject to which she devotes her trenchant pen is that of Socialism; for though her hair has grown white and her face wrinkled in the long struggle for liberty and equality, Louise Michel is as enthusiastic about her ideals as she was on the first day of her long career. This subject engrosses her to such an extent that in the most ordinary occurrences of life she detects similes and comparisons to the present state of politics in France. Under the windows of her lowly rooms the neighbouring cats go to war and raise their voices in the attack, and Louise throws back her hair, listens for a moment to the caterwauling, and murmurs, as she returns to her work, "This is Parliament." For the barking dog, the chattering parrot, she finds at once a corresponding figure among the French statesmen and diplomatists, but she remains altogether unconscious that, on entering an omnibus or railway-carriage, she becomes at once the centre of attention to her fellow travellers. With a wondering look at their round staring eyes, their open mouths, and inquisitive faces, she quickly draws a pocket book from her pocket, unable to resist the temptation of fixing in a few bold lines, a caricature of the most striking of the members of the French Republic.

The "copy" which she writes day after day is part of the memoirs of her life which Louise Michel is bringing out, and the first volume of which has already appeared. With the proceeds of this work, so Louise hopes with an ardent and unshakeable hope, she will be able to travel abroad, and sow the seed of Socialism in foreign countries, where she considers the soil ready for its reception. The newly-born Brazilian Republic attracts her first and foremost, but her eyes are also turned towards Germany, Italy, Spain, and Russia, where she hopes to "evangelize" the people and to hasten the realization of the United States of Europe. Louise Michel knows no personal fear, shrinks from neither hardship nor danger, and awaits with the faith of a martyr the day when chance will put into her possession the means of obtaining her object, namely, a capital sufficiently large to cover the expenses of her intended "evangelization" tour.

INSTRUCTIONS.—When attacked with FEVERISH COLD, lie in bed for three or four days in a warm room, well ventilated by having a good fire, take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely and ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO" as occasion may require. After a few days the marked symptoms will pass away. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless and occasionally poisonous imitation.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

Pall Mall Gazette "Extras."

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NOW READY. CROWN 4to.
PRICE SIXPENCE. POST FREE SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.
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Half-Holidays
AT THE
National Gallery
Including a Complete Catalogue and Descriptive Notes.
WITH FORTY-TWO CHOICE REPRODUCTIONS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND HOW TO SEE IT.

1st Half-Holiday ..... EARLY FLORENTINE and SIENESE SCHOOLS.
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4th Half-Holiday ..... VENETIAN and ALLIED SCHOOLS.
5th Half-Holiday ..... LOMBARD SCHOOL and the LATER ITALIAN SCHOOLS.
6th and 7th Half-Holidays ... FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS.
8th Half-Holiday ..... The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.
9th Half-Holiday ..... The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.
10th and 11th Half-Holidays... The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday ..... The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo."
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS: Portrait of Man.
HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LIONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SANTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old Téméraire.
VELASQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of *Pall Mall Gazette* Extras, is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description of artistic merit as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half hol days will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well selected, although somewhat of a stepmotherly nature."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra, altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest and handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a catalogue by which the student will be able to find his way about in a few days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"The thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more profitable companion than this 'Half-Holiday Guide.'"

The METHODIST RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time the contents of their excellent sixpenny 'Extra,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our working citizens and country cousins."

The FREEMAN says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"I have received a copy of the most systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the National Gallery. The illustrations are numerous and good."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall Extra*.' The 'Half-holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it retires ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and will be found to be still cheaper considering to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many of these the details given will afford a surprise to the visitor. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the still and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall Office* are perfectly familiar."

The WESTMINSTER REVIEW says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the walls have been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

The DUBLIN EVENING MAIL says:—"The sixpennyworth as the 'Pictures of the Year' numbers, published in the summer, and would be as invaluable to the 'country cousin, who wished to 'do' the National Gallery in a few afternoons, as to the more leisurely visitor who can afford the twelve half-holidays provided for by the compiler of the guide book."

The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says:—"This work is for the people—comprehensive, instructive, neat, and cheap. What an improvement if all the dear official catalogues would be modelled on the *Pall Mall Guide*."

The HALIFAX COURIER says:—"It contains a large amount of information about the building and the pictures, their authors, styles, excellences, history, cost, &c., and there are about forty illustrations, of course reproductions of the most famous paintings in the gallery. It is a guide for half-holiday visitors, and is certainly well done."

The CORK EXAMINER says:—"Of the many interesting Sixpenny Extras which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has issued, it is doubtful if any exceeds in attraction the one which they have published entitled 'Half-Holidays at the National Gallery.' It makes a most interesting guide-book to that collection of pictures. The National Gallery has been a glorious boon to the people—comprehensive, instructive, neat, and cheap. What an improvement if all the dear official catalogues would be modelled on the *Pall Mall Guide*."

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS says:—"Nothing quite so good in every way as this guide to the National Gallery has yet been published. In addition to a catalogue of the pictures, each is accompanied by a descriptive note. It shows how the whole collection can be profitably and pleasantly examined in twelve visits. There are forty-two illustrations, all excellent."

The BLACKBURN EVENING EXPRESS says:—"The blocks seem to be by a new and delicate process, but they come up wonderfully well, and so sharp and pretty is the picture as 'The Fighting *Temeraire*,' as the printers would say, clearly brought up, every small detail being faithfully reproduced. A Country cousins visiting London with a view to seeing the sights will find this hand-book wonderfully useful."

ENGLAND says:—"I have received a copy of a catalogue of the National Gallery, beautifully illustrated, price sixpence, which is published as a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra. As a handbook it is the best. Politically I hate the *Pall Mall*; but I am not so bigoted as to refuse to recognise the quick character of this catalogue."

The NEWCASTLE WEEKLY LEADER says:—"Some of the masterpieces are reproduced in miniature, very often with great effect. The arrangement is simple, the pictures following each other in the order which official catalogues follow. With this guide in the hand for 6*d.* no visitor need go the nation's storehouse of art with his fingers in his mouth."

The NORTHERN WHIG says:—"This constitutes an extraordinary sixpence worth. The contents include a splendid illustrated catalogue of pictures, with descriptive notes, which to visitors to the Gallery should prove invaluable."

The OXFORD CHRONICLE says:—"A careful use of this guide by the ordinary visitor would probably make an inspection of our great pictorial collection ten times more interesting and profitable than would otherwise be the case."

The TUNBRIDGE WELLS ADVERTISER says:—"It is one of those useful and smart *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extras' which are indispensable to those who wish to see the sights of London thoroughly."

The BRISTOL OBSERVER says:—"True students and lovers of art will find it unusually glad to welcome this *catalogue raisonné*. It is a wise piece of work, beautifully and helpfully done."

The BRISTOL MERCURY says:—"It is the only satisfactory guide for the ordinary visitor that we know of."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns, 100 Horses and Ponies, Sou-Sou and his Pet, Jessica, the Hoffman Sisters, Sylvester. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.

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GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE, THE WAR IN ZULULAND.
THE BATTLE OF ISANDULA,
AND THE GALLANT DEFENCE OF RORKE'S DRIFT.
Produced by Mr. ALBERT HENGLER.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants. Last Week. Adelaide and Lilias (Graceful Aërial Gymnasts), the Six Sunbeams, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Comedian), the Leopolds (Aërial Wonders), Fred. Paulinetti (the Strong Man from America), the Sisters Leyton (in their popular dance), Gavin and Marks, Silence and Fun, Horton's Wonderful Dogs, the Beatons, Boso and their Dancing Mice, and Tilley (Refined Change Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. Open at 12; close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Magnetta, Novel Illusion on view all day. Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre at 4 and 8.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 5, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SHERELO'S Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the QUEEN at Balmoral, 3 to 5 and 8 to 10. Mr. J. A. Fox, the Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve, 6d.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. ENTRANCE 1s., except on Wednesdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 2s. Mr. HUNT'S celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5.30, and 8 to 11 P.M. daily. James Dovey, veteran and only known rank-and-file survivor of the Great Battle is present at the Panorama daily.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building quite warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WATER COLOR DRAWINGS, by living and deceased artists, WILL OPEN at Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SONS' GALLERIES, 39b, OLD BOND STREET, W., on MONDAY, February 17.

ROYAL WATER COLOUR SOCIETY ART CLUB, 5A, PALL-MALL EAST.—An EXHIBITION of choice WATER COLOURS by deceased artists will be ON VIEW at the Gallery, 5A, Pall-mall East, S.W., from 10 till 6 o'clock UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT, February 18th.—A. STEWART, Secretary.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 9. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Seven Days' Pension and First-class Return Railway Ticket by South Western Fast Trains from London (Waterloo). Five Guineas. Ask for Hotel Tickets.

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B B A A R R NN N U U MM MM S
BBBB AA RRRR N N N U U M M M SSS
B B AAAAA R R N NN U U M M S
BBBB A A R R N NN UUU M M SSS

LAST DAY at OLYMPIA, London. Only a Day more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the two remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, for it positively will not.

AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking to advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. seats booked in advance by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

The 150th performance of "The Bungalow" last evening was made the occasion of an extremely pleasant theatrical innovation, for not only was every member of the audience presented with an artistic budget of sketches of the principal scenes in Mr. Horner's farce, but the whole of the little play-house was gaily decked with white flowers. Both the idea and the manner of its execution were extremely happy, and the present manager of Toole's may be heartily congratulated upon having introduced so welcome an elaboration of the "floral souvenir" system. A new one-act poetical play from the pen of Mr. Horner now precedes "The Bungalow." It is quite brief and episodical in form, but it illustrates with admirable dramatic effect an incident on the Spanish frontier at the close of the last century. Love, a duel, and a death—so may "Isalda" be summarized. That so forcible and concentrated a "tragedietta"—if one may use the term—will be eagerly sought after by aspiring amateurs can hardly be doubted. It was acted last night with much intensity and power by Mr. Bassett Roe, Mr. Matthew Brodie, and Miss Vane Featherston.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Mr. Goschen has appointed a mixed committee to consider certain questions relating to the ensuing census. Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., will be its chairman; and among others of the committee are Sir Reginald Welby, Sir Hugh Owen, Sir Brydges Henniker, the Registrar General, Mr. Whitmore, M.P., and Mr. Charles Booth.

"WHAT IS THE TIME OF DAY?"

Bearing on the question of the manner of the late Mr. Pyne's death, the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo* hears a very curious story. Just before starting for Holyhead, he went to a colleague in the House of Commons, and handed him his watch, asking him to take care of it for him. The member was puzzled at this request, but accepted the commission. When news came of poor Pyne's disappearance what was doubtless his original intention was carried out, and the watch was forwarded to his wife. On the dial there was roughly engraved the words "Pay no rent." This was one of Mr. Pyne's original devices, akin to his famous exploits in his castle. Whenever, in troublous times, any of his poor neighbours came to him for advice as to what they should do in face of a demand for rent, Pyne would shake his head. "I cannot give you advice on this subject," he said, "but see Mr. Balfour and you will be all right." But I'll tell you what I'll do. I will show you what time of day it is," and, handing out his watch, the inquiring tenant read upon it the admonitory legend,

FOURTH EDITION.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AS A REFORMER.

A VICEROY DEGRADED FOR OPPOSITION TO RAILWAYS.

A Daily[illegible]'s telegram from Hong Kong says:—The Emperor of China has ordered the adoption of measures for correcting the many abuses prevalent in the capital, and has severely censured the Pekin police for their corruption. A number of opium and gambling shops have been closed, several sinecure boards have been abolished, and the Viceroy has been instructed to largely reduce the costs of administration, and devote special attention to the construction of railroads. The Imperial family are anxious to build up a system of auxiliary national defence. Chang Chitong, Viceroy of Kwang-Tung, has been degraded on account of his opposition to the extension of railway communication. After his deposition it was discovered that his financial accounts were in a deplorable state.

STRANGE TALE FROM THE FAR EAST.

A NATIVE KING CARRIED OUT TO SEA.

EIGHTEEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Intelligence from San Francisco, which has reached the Exchange Telegraph Company's offices in London to-day, gives news of the American ship *Joseph Spinney* having, whilst on a voyage to Hiogo, Japan, picked up in an open canoe, over 200 miles from land, six Pelew islanders. They were in a terrible condition, having been eighteen days without food. It appears that seven men died, and their old King set out to pay a visit to a chief on another island of the Pelew Group, when a gale burst on them and they were driven out to sea in their frail craft. They were without food and water, and in this fearful condition they remained for eighteen days. The old King, faint with hunger and mad with thirst, decided that his boy, aged sixteen, must be killed. Preparations were made to cut him up, when the *Joseph Spinney* hove in sight, and he was saved. After getting on board, the king and one man died. The six others were landed at Hiogo.

THE "PERSIAN MONARCH" SIGHTED.

A four-masted ship under sail, supposed to be the *Persian Monarch*, has been sighted off the Old Head of Kinsale, shaping her course for Queenstown. Tugs have been despatched to render her assistance.

GOLD FIELDS IN CHINA.

A Central News telegram from Chicago says two Chinese noblemen, who arrived there recently, have contracted for the construction of a 300 stamp crusher, which is to be used in some newly discovered gold mines in Taishan Mountains. The mines are reported to be of fabulous value.

A HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED DOWN IN FOOCHOW.

A Daliel's telegram from Hong Kong says:—In a great fire at Foochow on the 11th last. a hundred houses were destroyed.

FEARFUL FAMINE IN JAPAN.

A famine prevails in Toyama, Japan, caused by the advance in the price of rice. Many of the poor people are starving, their only food being powdered straw and rice dust.—*By Daliel's Agency.*

THE COTTON TRUST.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Shareholders of the Cotton and Oil Trust have obtained an injunction against the proposed reorganization scheme alleging that they are being swindled.

THE DESTITUTE FUEGIANS.

The destitute natives of Terra Del Fuego are causing considerable difficulty at the Dover workhouse, where they were taken yesterday, owing to their eccentric conduct.

MR. BALFOUR CURTAILING COERCION.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation exempting the town of Sligo from the operation of the Crimes Act, and restricting the operation of the Act in Wexford to two baronies of that county.

PROPOSED DOCK AT GIBRALTAR.

It is stated that an association of private capitalists in this country are prepared at once to enter upon the construction of a dock at Gibraltar if the Government will give them permission to do so.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

M. Oursati, the distinguished Russian engineer, leaves St. Petersburg shortly to survey the route of the proposed Russo-Persian railway, which is to connect the Caucasian system with Teheran. An Odessa correspondent is informed on good authority that the Russians are now assured of obtaining the Shah's concession for the construction of the Persian section of the line, but that the cost per mile has not yet been definitely fixed.

THE FATAL SPARRING MATCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

All the members of Kilrain's sparring troupe, who were taken into custody at Dallas, Texas, owing to one of their number having killed his opponent in a sparring match, have been set at liberty with the exception of the man who dealt the fatal blow.—*Reuter.*

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

A collision between a passenger and a freight train occurred yesterday near Mitchell, Indiana. Three persons were killed and twelve injured, six seriously.—*Reuter.*

MR. LABOUCHERE'S MODESTY.

A "London correspondent" asked Mr. Labouchere yesterday afternoon for his sessional programme. He replied that not being a "leader" or "the son" of a leader, he was not worthy of a programme. Mr. Jacoby "kept the slate" for the party below the gangway, but he himself should follow his old practice of "taking a general interest in things just like the cuckoo."

A UNIVERSITY ON FIRE.

The University of Toronto, situated in Queen's Park, is on fire. A strong wind is blowing, and it is feared that the whole building is doomed.

Lord Lamington has passed a quieter night. The symptoms are easier, and there is no further loss of strength.

Lord Cranborne, M.P., has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Miss Dorothy Dene will succeed Miss Kate Rorke in the part of Helena on Monday at the Globe Theatre.

"Hamlet" will be produced for the special Thursday and Friday evening's programme at the Globe Theatre early in March.

Mr. W. B. Richmond, A.R.A., is at present staying at the Isle of Wight, where he is engaged in painting a portrait of Lord Tennyson.

At a public meeting last night of Socialists, revolutionists, and others, at the International German Club, Soho, a "pay no rent league" for the metropolis was formed.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The House of Representatives has adopted the New Rules, including that which allows the Speaker to count non-voters to make a quorum.

A telegram from Plumpton this morning states that there has been a heavy fall of snow there, and racing is impossible. The meeting has, therefore, been postponed until further notice.

Dr. Temple has brought another clergyman to London from his old diocese of Exeter. The Rev. W. Cenn Morcom, vicar of Braunton, has just been appointed to the living of St. Michael and All Angels', Hackney, valued at £725 per annum.

MILITARY DESPOTISM IN BRAZIL.

MARSHAL FONSECA PROCLAIMED GENERALISSIMO.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* again reports gloomily of Brazil. He says.—Newspapers just received from Brazil, dated the 16th to 18th of January, publish details of the military despotism under which the country is suffering. Marshal Fonseca has been proclaimed Generalissimo of the Brazilian Army, a rank which is only used by the tyrants of the Republics of South America. The regular army has been increased by 10,000 men. Only the saddest apprehensions can be formed as to the future which the military powers reserve for the Empire, formerly so quiet in the time of Dom Pedro.

The *Gazeta de Noticias* severely criticizes the reports as to the bank formed by Dr. Ruy Barbosa with the enormous capital of £20,000,000. The *Rio Jornal* is not less severe as regards the territorial missions. It is stated that another bank is announced, with a capital of £15,000,000, to be called the Banco de Emissao do Norte. It may be of some interest to know that, with one exception, all honorary Brazilian Orders have been abolished, and a decoration, called the *Légion d'Honneur*, has been created.

On the other hand, the United States Senate and House of Representatives have just congratulated Brazil upon its becoming a Republic.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT WEST HAM.

THE PERPETRATOR AT LARGE.

Yesterday West Ham was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement by the discovery that a horrible and revolting murder had been committed in the neighbourhood. During the last few years three young girls living in West Ham have mysteriously disappeared from their homes, the last of them being Amelia Jeffs, fifteen years of age, who lived with her parents at 38, West-road. Although this girl was only fifteen, she is described as being tall for her age and very good-looking. She attended Canon Scott's day school as a scholar, and on Friday, the 31st of last month, she left her home to go to the school, and after that nothing could be learned as to her whereabouts. According to a little girl's story she was last seen standing at the corner of West-road, appearing to be awaiting some one. As she did not return home from school inquiries were made. As the days passed the police and detectives searched for the missing girl with no result. On the 10th inst. Canon Scott, who is the vicar of West Ham, made a personal application to the magistrate at the police-court relative to the disappearance of the girl, whom he described as about 4 ft. 6 in. in height, with light hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion.

A day or two ago the police authorities had their attention called to an empty house in Portway, West Ham. They were informed by a person who had had occasion to visit the house that he detected unpleasant smells in it. Sergeant Froth yesterday made a thorough search of the house, and in searching a room on the top floor a cupboard was discovered locked, the key having been removed. The door was forced, and a horrible sight met the eyes of the constables, the body of a young girl being discovered lying on the floor. The body was in a partial state of decomposition, and upon its being taken from the cupboard it was found that a piece of rope had been drawn tightly round the neck, causing strangulation. It is also stated that the girl had been foully outraged and then brutally thrust into the cupboard with great violence. As yet no arrests have been made.

The unlet houses, of which No. 126 is one, were erected about a year ago, but for some reason or other they have not found tenants and have been under the care of a watchman named Roberts. At the back of the row is a large field, reached by a side street, and by way of this an unauthorized person would experience little difficulty in effecting an entrance to one of the houses. On examination it was found that some of the wooden palings in the fence at the end of the garden had been broken away, while admittance was also facilitated by the absence of a fastening on the window of the room on the ground floor.

A RIVAL TO THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

The Government (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) has secured the patent rights of a new artillery arm which, among experts, is believed to be an advance upon any of the guns in the armament of any of the European Powers. The weapon is the invention of two officers in the American navy, Lieutenant Driggs and Schroeder, from whom the Government has purchased the patent. The trials of the new arm have been of a most satisfactory kind. The range of the gun is said to be effective up to 600 yards, while it can be discharged at three times the rate of the Armstrong gun.

LLANERCH EXPLOSION.—DEPUTATION TO THE LORD MAYOR.

A deputation from Monmouthshire waited upon the Lord Mayor yesterday in reference to the Llanerch Colliery disaster. They stated that seventy-five widows and 185 orphans had been left destitute, and that to make provision for them at the rate of 5s. per week for each widow and 2s. 6d. for each child about £25,000 would be required. So far, about a quarter of this amount has been raised. The Lord Mayor consented to make a further urgent appeal on the subject.

The relief committee to-day distributed £1,000 among the widows and orphans of the victims of the disaster.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DINNER TO MR. TOOLE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave a farewell dinner to Mr Toole last night at the Garrick Club. Among those present, besides the host and the principal guest, were the Duke of Fife, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Brooke, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir J. E. Boehm, Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., Colonel Clarke, Dr. Russell, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. Edward Lawson, Mr. George Augustus Sala, and Mr. George Lewis.

FORTHCOMING LIBRARY SALES.

A portion of the library of Mr. Thomas Gaisford, of Offington, Sussex, is announced on sale. Mr. Gaisford, who is the son of a famous Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, has all his life been a great book collector of the old school, and his library, especially in the departments of English and Italian poetical literature is one of the choicest extant, alike for the rarity, condition, and binding of the specimens which it contains. The portion of the Offington library soon to be offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby will consist of between two and three thousand volumes, including the first four Shakspeares printed and a great proportion of the earliest and rarest editions of the English poets.—*Manchester Guardian.*

GENERAL BOULANGER ON THE DUC D'ORLEANS' ADVENTURE.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—General Boulanger in an interview says the coup of the Duc d'Orleans was plucky but foolish. The Government as usual blundered over it. Instead of immediately enrolling him in a regiment in Algeria it gave him a sensational trial which has transformed him into a hero. As regards himself, the General says: *A coup de tête* risking everything may be excusable in youth, but it would be unworthy of the chief of a National party.

A NURSES' CLUB.

Trained sick nurses are coming to the fore and showing themselves capable of combination. They have just opened a club in Buckingham street, Strand, which has 200 members. They are also forming themselves into a mutual association for the supply of nurses to private cases, nurses taking their own earnings, and only paying a five per cent. charge to the central office to cover the working expenses. A friend has kindly guaranteed the initial expenses of the society.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN.

The little King of Spain, for the first time since his illness, took a drive yesterday in a close carriage with his mother. His health is daily improving, though he still looks rather thin and pale. Queen Christina has given the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. to Drs. Candela and Sedesma, who attended on her son during his illness, and by way of showing her gratitude the Queen presented to these physicians the Insignia, Crosses, and Stars of this Order mounted in brilliants.

THE MID-GLAMORGAN ELECTION.

The nomination in Mid-Glamorgan has been fixed for Thursday next, and the polling for the following Tuesday. Mr. Mortimer has withdrawn his candidature. The Conservatives will not contest the seat.

JAMES PAYN AND JULES VERNE.

Mr. James Payn complains in to-day's *Illustrated London News* that while it is claimed that a dream of fiction is realized in the new submarine boat "Le Goubet," M. Jules Verne took his idea from an English novelist, who, though not a naval writer, dealt with submarine subjects, and suggested the Verne idea long before the famous French author touched it.

MR. GLADSTONE "THE WICKEDEST ENGLISHMAN OF THE GENERATION."

ANOTHER LETTER BY PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Professor Tyndall writes to the *Times*:—I hope Sir William Harcourt will forgive the familiarity when I say that, on reading his last letter in the presence of a friend, I made the remark, "He is not a bad fellow after all." He has certainly climbed considerably down from the elevation he occupied when he described my words at Belfast as "foolish and disgraceful." But as he was betrayed into this language by some hucksbuttered Gladstonian, I freely forgive him. It appears that the perversion of knowledge which afflicts Sir William Harcourt regarding the Irish question is exemplified on a small scale by his notions regarding me. Had I Sir William's gastric juice I should undoubtedly have shared in the banquets which my friends in Belfast were constantly trying to offer me. As it was, eschewing all banquets, I quitted Belfast for the shadow of Slieve Donard. Snow was on the mountain, but that would not have prevented me from climbing it. My great enemy was the storm; and for the first time in my life, while on the flanks of that mountain, I found myself fairly overthrown by the wind. This was the region—most akin to "Alpine heights"—in which I sought to purge my brain of all the impurities ascribed to it by Sir William Harcourt, and also consider my words regarding Mr. Gladstone. Here, upon the Surrey moors, my views are still the same. Judged by the consequences of his policy, and without regard to his intentions, I still hold Mr. Gladstone to be the wickedest Englishman of our day and generation. Would that I could make Sir William Harcourt and his colleagues share my conviction—founded on the soberest reflection and the sternest facts—that if Mr. Gladstone should succeed in his Irish policy, the disasters awaiting us will dwarf into nothingness those of the Transvaal and the Soudan!"

THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

MR. PARNELL'S VIEW.

Mr. Parnell (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) is granted personally by the complete vindication of his public character furnished by the Report, but he holds a strong opinion as to some of the findings of the judges, by which he will give expression when the Report comes to be debated. He feels especially the action of the tribunal in relegating the forgeries to such a comparatively insignificant position, and he proposes to proceed without delay to demand from the Government a Select Committee to inquire exhaustively into that branch of the *Times* case. The reply made to his question yesterday afternoon by Mr. Smith is what was expected; but it is thought to be somewhat disingenuous; because no doubt whatever is felt that substantially the contents of the Report were known to the Ministers at their last meeting. The Government, it is said, may well ask for time because their position is extremely difficult, inasmuch as if they regard the Report as favourable to Mr. Parnell and his friends they are bound to move the House in that direction, and if otherwise they ought to do more than merely leave the document without notice.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE COMMISSION REPORT.

Up to the present (says the *Standard*) the Government have not decided to take any action on the Report of the Special Commission, and the general impression on the Ministerial benches is that the initiative will be left to the Opposition Leaders. It is understood that further questions on the subject will be put from the front Opposition bench on Monday. The Leaders of the Opposition will meet to-day to consider the Report of the Special Commission, but it is not probable that they will decide what course they are to take until they learn the intentions of the Government.

A special meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held on Tuesday next, at the National Liberal Club, to consider the Report of the Parnell Commission, and to pass resolutions thereon. The chair will be taken by Sir Walter Forster, M.P., Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will on Monday repeat the question which he addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury yesterday, and which Mr. W. H. Smith was then unable to answer for the very sufficient reason that the Cabinet had so far had no opportunity of considering the Report and determining their course in regard to it.

[MR. PARNELL'S "EFFRONTERY."

The *Dublin Express* to-day says:—We must say that the effrontery displayed by Mr. Parnell last night is simply astounding. Here is a man against whom the three judges have just set out as proved charges of the most serious character, a man branded by such a high court as incriminated in a conspiracy from which rivers of innocent blood have flowed, as the speaker of language which led to crime, presenting himself as he did last night before he rises in his place with this brand of weighty condemnation upon him, jauntily speaks of "regretable incidents," criticises Mr. Balfour, and generally bears himself as a much injured person, who bears no malice. The thing would be incredible, but that the report of the Parliamentary proceedings of the night lie before us. We may now fairly ask what steps are the Government about to take in consequence of the judges' proceedings. Is this report to be laid up in some pigeon-hole in the offices of Downing-street, to be consulted by the Dryasdusts of the future when engaged in the antiquarian researches? Is it to be a three days wonder? Mr. Parnell and other members of Parliament and men who are not members of Parliament have been found guilty of terrible charges by a tribunal appointed by the House itself. What course does the leader of the House intend to call upon the House to adopt?

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* reports that Sir James Hannen himself supplied a great portion of the report, drawing up page after page in his retreat in Devonshire, where he spent some days since the rising of the Commission, and that prior to this taking his seat again in the Probate Court. Mr. Justice Smith also prepared a framework of suggestions, but Mr. Justice Day was content to add his conclusions, though he gave his services in construction of the more analytical portion of the document. The whole was evidently copied by the clerk of Mr. Cunynhame, and thence sent to the printers, where as much care was exercised in distributing the "copy" in very small portions, and so to effectually prevent even the shadow of an idea of the general tenour being formed.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Friday published more than twenty columns of the Parnell Commissioners' report.

ANOTHER SEQUEL TO THE "DOLL'S HOUSE."

Mr. Walter Besant's attempted sequel to Ibsen's "Doll's House" has been translated into Danish, and has naturally attracted a good deal of attention in Copenhagen. Mr. Besant, it will be remembered, reads the play *au pied de la lettre*, and deduces the most gloomy conclusions as to the fate of Nora's husband and children. That another reading is conceivable, however, is shown from a piece performed, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Standard*, which came out yesterday," answers Nora. "Don't you remember you ate them all," says her husband; "but"—almost breaking down—"I—I have got some lovely chocolates for . . . for you in my pocket." The sight of the chocolates is too much for Nora; the couple make up their quarrel on the spot, and "live happy ever after." This solution has at least the merit of cheerfulness.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO.—RUMOURS FROM THE ZAMBESI

Major Serpa Pinto arrived at Delagoa Bay last Sunday from Mozambique. He received instructions there arresting his homeward journey to Lisbon where it is surmised his presence just now might be inconvenient. There is reason to believe (says the Durban correspondent of the *Times*) that the outside public are still much in the dark regarding events on the Zambesi. Two Portuguese officers are said to have been killed, and it is rumoured that Gunganyawo has devastated the native districts almost down to Komati.

MWANGA AGAIN SUPREME IN UGANDA.

Native letters received from the Victoria Nyanza report that Mwanga, aided by the Europeans, has regained the throne of Uganda. There was severe fighting, in which King Kalema and his Arab allies were completely annihilated, very few Arabs surviving the massacre which subsequently took place. During the engagement a dhow on the lake conveying a number of important Arabs and a quantity of powder and ammunition was blown up, all on board being killed. Uganda is now in the hands of Mwanga and the Europeans.

Lord Brassey lectures to-night at the Toynbee Hall, Commercial-street, E., on "The Relative Efficiency of English and Foreign Labour."

Colonel Sir W. Butler has been appointed to take over the command of the troops at Alexandria on the 1st of March.

It has been arranged that Mr. Caldwell is to take charge in the House this session of the private bill business.

WHAT THE IRISH MEMBERS SAY.

A CHAT WITH MR. BIGGAR.

The feeling among the Irish members about the Report may best be described as one of amused indifference—indifference alike at their acquittal in so far as they are acquitted, and their condemnation in so far as they are condemned. We should not have cared a whit," said one of them—Mr. P. O'Brien—"decently to our representative, "if they had found us guilty of every offence attributed to us by the *Times*. We look elsewhere for judgment. We look not to three men, but to thirty-nine millions. The judges have strained every inch to exaggerate our guilt, and the Report is the result. If the Government really attach importance to our guilt on the charges as laid to be proved, let them prosecute. Let them look us all up for treason." But the greater number take a less serious view than this. "Is this all?" is the general comment, and many jokes are bandied to and fro as to the "honour-class"—the small group of darkest conspirators who are marked out as worse than the rest. "We must make them pay for it," was the ugly comment of one; and the general desire is to get at the throat of the Government rather than of Parnell.

Mr. T. W. Russell had only one remark to vouchsafe to our representative. "I know the meaning of the term 'not proven,'" he said grimly enough.

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* saw Mr. Biggar at the House of Commons yesterday, and desired his opinion with reference to the Special Commission Report.

"I think the Report is unfair in several particulars," replied Mr. Biggar. "I do not see that the Commissioners had any right to infer that outrages followed as a matter of course the delivery of inflammatory speeches. There was no attempt made to prove anything of the sort. The Commissioners, again, were unfair in taking Le Caron's word in preference to that of Mr. Parnell. Le Caron's evidence was not corroborated in any way; and in most people's opinion Mr. Parnell will be thought more entitled to belief than he.

"What about the non-production of the Land League books?"—"Ah, they complain that we did not produce books which it was utterly out of our power to produce; but not a word is said about the conduct of Houston in destroying important documents upon the very eve of the inquiry."

"How was it the League books were not produced?"—"The reason is simple. At the time the Land League was suppressed the responsible men were in prison, and the irresponsible men were left behind. They got panic-stricken and did their best to remove the books out of the jurisdiction of the Government. Where they went nobody knows—at least we didn't at that time trouble ourselves about the matter."

"What is to be the general effect of the Report?"—"It leaves us pretty much as we were, and I doubt if anything much will be said about it—unless the Government ask for a vote on account of the expenses, The Commissioners acquit us of all the serious charges."

Our representative finally asked Mr. Biggar his opinion of the three Commissioners. "Of Mr. Commissioner Day it was not easy to say anything; he never spoke throughout the whole inquiry." "Sir James Hannen," remarked Mr. Biggar, "was often unfair in many ways; and Mr. Commissioner Smith was a frightful partisan from first to last."

THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The Australasian Federation Conference was brought to a close yesterday. Motions were adopted to the effect that the Legislatures of the respective colonies should appoint during the present year delegates to a National Australasian Convention empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for the Federal Constitution. This Convention is to consist of not more than seven members from each self-governing colony and not more than four from each Crown colony. It will probably meet early next year. The sitting yesterday terminated after the adoption of an address to the Queen.

TRIAL OF MR. BENZON.—SENTENCE.

A Central News telegram from Nice says Mr. Ernest Benzon was again brought before the Correctional Tribunal yesterday and sentenced to four months imprisonment. The prisoner, who seemed astonished at the sentence, wept bitterly while in the dock. Among those in court were Lord Allesbury, Mr. Walter Blake, Captain Day, and Mr. Quilter.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A telegram from Havana says:—The twenty-second game in the match between Messrs. Gunsberg and Tchigorin was played to-day, the two knights' defence being the opening. Gunsberg's having the first move. The Russian champion scored the game, which places him ahead of his opponent with a record of nine wins to the latter's eight. The greatest excitement prevailed during the encounter, which was eagerly watched by a large number of spectators.

THE TITHES BILL.

We (the *Standard*) understand that the Tithes Bill will be a comprehensive measure, including a wide scheme of redemption. It will not propose, however, to make redemption compulsory except under certain specified conditions. The bill is undergoing final revision, and as at present arranged—will probably be brought in on Monday night, after the adjournment of the debate on the Address.

H.M.S. "CONQUEST" GOT OFF.

The British cruiser *Conquest*, which went ashore off Pemba Island, has been got off. She arrived at Zanzibar yesterday morning.

AN ALLSOPP MEETING CALLED.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of Samuel Allsopp and Sons (Limited):—

The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, 14th Feb., 1890.

Sir (or Madam),—By direction of the Chairman, I beg to give you notice that a meeting of the Ordinary and Preference Stock holders of the above company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C., at two o'clock P.M., on Friday, the 21st February, in consequence of some statements made in reference to the company and the circumstances of its formation which have recently appeared in the public press.—I am, Sir (or Madam), your obedient servant, A. MAXWELL TOD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND STREET CASE.—MR. LABOUCHERE'S MOTION.

Mr. Labouchere has not abandoned his intention of calling the attention of the House of Commons to certain phases of the Cleveland-street scandals. Should the vote on account be fixed for an early day he will take the opportunity of bringing the matter forward. Failing that, he will, immediately after the Address is disposed of, move the adjournment in order to discuss the matter as one of urgent public interest.

THE INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS EXPERIMENT.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company yesterday reported to their members, at the annual meeting, that of the forty-one estates belonging to them, all but two were in occupation. The houses were well filled, except those at the East-end, and the amount lost by defaulters in their rent was very small. The mortality among the tenants was very low—only eleven in the thousand, as compared with the average of seventeen throughout the metropolis—and the birth-rate was high. When all the buildings are completed, they will accommodate about thirty thousand persons.

THE BURGLARIES IN SOUTH LONDON.

Stephen Divrell, a costermonger, said to be a member of a notorious gang, who have committed numerous burglaries in Brixton, Camberwell, Balham, Sydenham, and throughout the suburbs of the metropolis, was charged at the Lambeth police-court yesterday, with being concerned in robberies perpetrated by three men now undergoing penal servitude. A woman named Whiffin was brought up from Millbank, as a prisoner, and she deposed to Divrell being one of the men who had lodged part of the stolen property in her house. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS HEAVY.—GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND.

There is a fair demand for money in the open market at 5 to 6 per cent, while the quotation for discounting three months' bank paper is unaltered at 4⅜ to 4⅝ per cent. Business in both loans and discounts is quiet, and there is no feature of special interest. The dividend on North-Eastern Railway stock is payable to day.

The principal feature on the Stock Exchange has been the announcement of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada dividend. The declaration has caused disappointment. First Preference stock has fallen ½. A few days ago operators were anticipating a distribution of £3 per cent on the First Preference stock but this has latterly been modified and yesterday only £2 10s. was expected. As a matter of fact the dividend on this particular stock is £2 7s. 3d. only. Consols are quiet and unaltered, but English Railways have been adversely affected by the Stock Exchange settlement and show a general decline, though the movements do not exceed about ¼. Foreign Government Bonds are neglected. Advices from Buenos Ayres report another advance in the gold premium, to 123,50 per cent. American Railroads have all given way in response to lower New York quotations, and Mexican Railway issues are weak at a decline.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY DIVIDEND.—This Company's accounts for the half-year to 31st December, 1889, show a balance available for dividend of £200,971. This balance admits of the payment of a dividend on the Four per Cent. Guaranteed stock of £2 6s. per cent., making with the dividend of £1 14s. declared for the half-year to the 30th June the full dividend of 4 per cent. for the year and a dividend on the First Preference stock of £2 7s. 3d. per cent. for the year 1889, leaving a small balance to be carried forward. The receipts on Grand Trunk, after debating all net revenue charges, shows a surplus of £265,200 for the year ended December 31, 1889; the Detroit Grand Haven, Milwaukee, after debiting all net revenue charges shows a deficiency of £19,1000, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

The arrangement between the Nitrate Companies appear to be as far from complete as ever. Agreement cannot be arrived at as to the quotas of each oficina, and there are now serious allegations of bad faith. It still remains an open question, therefore, whether an agreement will be arrived at, the other alternative being competition until the weakest stop working.

The subscription lists of the United Railways of Havana Five per Cent. Bonds will close to-day for town, and Monday for the country. The bonds are quoted about ¾ premium.

The firm of Messrs. P. and W. Maclellan (the Clutha Works, Glasgow) is being converted into a limited liability company. The debentures and preference shares will in a few days be offered for public subscription.

The Reading Railroad expert recently appointed by the trustee of the First Preference Mortgage, upon the request of the English bondholders, has reported to the trustee, who has sent the report to London. The expert's report affirms the correctness of the figures in the statement of earnings applicable to a dividend upon the preference bonds which was made by the Reading managers to the trustee in January.

The Civil Tribunal of Paris has ordered the winding-up of the Corinth Canal Company.

The Midland Railway Company's gross receipts during the past half-year show an increase of £354,149, and the expenses an addition of £202,600. The large increase in the latter is due to the rise in the prices of coal and materials generally. This cause, together with the increased cost of labour, will continue to operate during the current half year.

The directors of the Scottish Accident Insurance Company (Limited), in their report for the year ending December 31, state that 5,953 new policies were issued, the total revenue amounting to £52,000. The claims for compensation numbered 2,114 (including seventeen in respect of fatal and permanent disablement accidents), and amounted to £30,169. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. (£20) is recommended.

Dividends announced.—Salt Union (Limited), at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for half-year, with £41,000 carried forward; Hotchkiss Ordinance, 7 per cent. for the year on ordinary shares; Santtas Company, 5 per cent. final; and Mysore Gold Mining, 6s. 6d. per share, being balance dividend for 1889.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand Probable sales 5,000 bales. Futures are one point higher with sellers.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Chatham Ordinary ¾ and Hull and Barnsley ⅝. *Receded*: Great Western Deferred, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, District, North British Deferred, and North Eastern ¼, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Midland, and South Western Deferred ⅜.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: Egyptian Unified and Daira ⅛. *Lower*: Uruguay ¼, Italian and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risers*: Union Pacific ⅝, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛ and Denver Ordinary ⅛. *Fallers*: Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Atchison Preferred, Norfolk and Western Preference, Northern Pacific Preference, and Wabash Preference ¼ each, Ontario and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advances*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛. *Fallers*: Grand Trunk First Preference ¾, the Second Preference ¼, Mexican Ordinary, First and Second Preference ⅛, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risers*: Allsopps ⅜ and Mysore Gold ⅛. *Receded*: De Beers 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Cha. Preference ...	107½ 8¼ex d
Consols (2½) money	96⅝ ⅜	North Western ...	170¾ ¾
Do account ...	96⅝ ⅜	South Western ...	265 4 xd
2½ ...	99⅝ 100	Manchester & Sh. ...	88 93
3½ per Cent ...	106⅝ ⅞	Do. A ...	83½ ⅜
Local Loan Stock	102¾ 3¼	Met. Consolidated	77 ¼
India 3½ per Cent	107 ⅜	Do. District ...	35½ 1
Do. 5½ p. Ct. Rs	70¾ ⅜	Midland ...	165 ⅜
Egyptian ...	80¼ ⅛	North British ...	70¾ ¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 4½	112¾ ¼	Do. Def. ...	83⅜ ⅝
Do. 5½ Script	102 ⅛	North Eastern ...	163½ ½ xd
Birmingham 5½ p.	110 11 xd	North Stafford ...	110 12 xd
Liverpool ...	112¾ ¼	South Eastern ...	137 ⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.		Do. Deferred ...	101½ ⅝
Argent. 6½ paid	81 ¼	Tait Vale 1111 ...	73 81 xd
Do. 5½ p.c. Scrip	65¾ ¼	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**	
Do. Treasury ...	95 5	Canada Pacific ...	75½ 7
Austrian Gold ...	95 5	Can. Pacific Shares	33¾ ¼
Do. Silver ...	71 6	Chic. Milwaukee, Pf	70½ ⅜
Bras. Scripts. 1877	75¼ 6¼	Chic. Milwaukee, Df	39½ ⅜
Do. part paid ...	1 3/16 dis	Denver & Canada ...	18¼ ¼
Buenos Ayres ...	201 2	Do. Pref. ...	43½ 60 xd
Do. Cedulas 1886	85½ 7/16 xd	Illinois Shares ...	118 19 xd
Chilian 6½ 1883	103 ⅜	Lake Shares ...	120¾ ⅝
Costa Rica A ...	97 8	Louisville & Nash.	80¾ ⅝
Do. B ...	87 9	Lonisland Nash. ...	93⅜ ⅝ xrts
Egypt. State Dam	103¾ 3¼	Mex. Cen. New 5 s.	72 ⅛
Do. Unified ...	94¼ ⅛	Mex. Nat. & Texas	18¾ ⅝
Do. Preferences ...	83¾ ⅛	N.Y. Cen. 100 Shs.	103¾ ⅜
Do. Da Ra Sanieh	81 ⅛	New York Ontario	18¼ 13⅝
French 4 p. Cents	86½ 7	Erie Shares ...	27¼ ⅜
Do. 4½ p.c. Rate	103¼ 5	Do. Sec. Mort. ...	103¾ ⅛
Greek 4 p. Ct. 1881	81¾ 20¼	Norfolk & W. Pref.	70¾ ⅝
Hong Gold Rentes	87⅛ ⅜	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34¾ ¼
Italian ...	95 ¼	North Pacific Pref	70 ⅜
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	93 20¼	Pennsylvania Sh.	55¾ ⅜
Do. 4½ p.c. Rate	70¾ ⅜	Philad. Read. Sh. ...	20¾ ⅛
Do. 6 p.c. ...	93¼ ⅜	1st Preference ...	71⅛ 72⅛
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Turkish 1858 ...	20¾ 4	Grand Trunk Def.	10 9/16 11/16
Series A ...	41¾ ¼	Do. First Pref. ...	78¾ ¼
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Caledonian ...	121⅞ 6½	Alliance Bank ...	75 15
Great Eastern ...	85¾ ¾	City Bank ...	22 5
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Ditto A ...	109 ⅞	Imperial Ottoman	11⅛ 15 9/16
Great Western ...	165¾ 6¾	London and County	93 1 xd
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Lancas. & York. ...	122 3 xd	London and West	70¾ 1½
Metropolitan ...	98¾ ⅜	London Joint Stock	38¾ 1½
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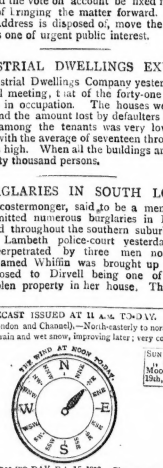
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅜ ⅜	Stand. Bank S. Africa	56⅜ 7½

MINES.		Oceana Land ...	11⅜ 12½
Indian Consolidated	2½ 3/16	Sutherland Reef ...	4 ⅜
Mysore shares ...	5⅞ 6	Transvaal Land ...	¾ 1 pm
Oregums ...	2 3/16	G. F. S. S. Africa ...	⅛ ¼
Cape Copper ...	5 9/16 11/16	Exploring Co. ...	15 18
Namaqua ...	¼ ⅜	Rossland's Explorations	¼ ⅜
Masuna I. Barty ...	6⅛ ¼	Southern Land ...	¼ ⅜ pm
Rio Tinto ...	15⅜ ⅝	Eastman's Ordinary	10⅝ ¼
Montana Quivara	1 3/16 9/16	Rhuwe's Copper &c.	6⅝ 7⅜
Sheba Reefs ...	17 ¼		
S. African Reefs ...	22⅝ 3		
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES			
Anglo-American ...	10 ¼		
Do. Pref. ...	65¾ 66¼ xd		
Brazilian Submarine	12⅝ ⅜		
Direct Cuba & States	10 ¼		
Eastern ...	11 11⅛		
Ditto Extension ...	15¼ 1½		
National Telephone	1½ ⅝		
Globe Telegraph ...	6¾ ⅞		
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om. ...	130 133		
London Improved ...	11 ¼		
London Tramways ...	11¼ 13⅜		
North Metropolitan	43 ⅜ xd		
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	213 5		
East London ...	211 13		
Grand Junction ...	142 3		
Kent ...	171 6 xd		
Lambeth ...	232 6		
New River, New ...	310 5 xd		
Shares & Certs. ...	72 ¾		
W. Middlesex ...	141 9		
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Alliance ...	7⅞ ⅜		
Gaslight & Coke A.	18½ 5 xd		
Imp. Continental ...	2⅜ 13		
South Metro. A. ...	237 ½		
Do. B. ...	268 8		
Do. C. ...	231 6½		
London Electric ...	3⅝ ⅜		
Metropolitan ...	⅝ ⅜		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp ...	7⅞ ⅜		
Guinness Son & Co.	337½ 42½		
Hotchkiss ...	7¾ ⅞		
Bryant and May ...	15⅜ ⅜		
Spratt's Patent ...	8¾ ⅜		
Sweet Nut Nitrate,	13¾ ¼		
Primitiva Nitrate,	14½ 15⅛		
Salt Union Shares	10⅜ 11		
P. and O. Sm. Def.	202 7		
Peninsular & Ori.	72 9		
Nat. Discount Co.	11⅝ 12⅝		
Hudson's Bay ...	23½ ⅝		
Suez Canal ...	93½ ¾		
East Arkansas ...	1 1⅛		
London and Est. K.	53 7 xd		

Bell's Asbestos ...	15 ⅝	Oceana Land ...	11⅜	12½	
San Jorge ...	6¾ 6¾	Sutherland Reef ...	4	⅜	
Tenpaca Water ...	1¼ ⅜	Transvaal Land ...	¾	1 pm	
Cia and Sabarosa ...	8⅛ ⅜	G. F. S. S. Africa ...	⅛	¼	
Jumpers Gold ...	8⅛ ⅜	Exploring Co. ...	15	18	
Jacobs ...	1⅜ ⅝	Rossland's Explorations	¼	⅜	
Salisbury ...	8¼ 9	Southern Land ...	¼	⅜ pm	
Ruby ...	15/16 1 3/16 pm	Eastman's Ordinary	10⅝	¼	
Lisbon Berlyn ...	7/8 15/16	Rhuwe's Copper &c.	6⅝	7⅜	


FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Northeasterly to north-westerly winds, strong to moderate; rain and wet snow, improving later; very cold in morning.
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 7h. 16m. After. 10h. 2m.
Sun Rises 7h. 16m. ,, Sets 5h. 13m.
Moon—New M. 9h. 19m. 10h. 28m. M.
NE
E
SE
S
SW
W
NW
Yesterday
Noon to-day
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 15, 1890.—Gloomy, wet, with cold wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

SATURDAY MORNING

The great divergence in the views taken respectively by different persons of the Commissioners' Report certainly has its comic side. Here at last, every one had been saying of the Report, we shall have an authoritative decision on the charges and allegations; but as no two persons read the authoritative decision in the same sense, it is not very easy to see what good it has done. Indeed it almost seems, as was happily said yesterday, that we shall want a second "Special Commission" to report on the Report of the first.

⁂

Sir Charles Tennant, looking quite youthful and buoyant, was a visitant to the Lobby last evening, and had a warm greeting all round, notwithstanding his defeat for the Partick division of Glasgow.

⁂

Sir Henry James is the *de facto* leader of the Liberal Unionist party, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has for the time being taken a back seat. How long the provisional arrangement will last remains to be seen, but the little jealousy in the ranks of the Dissentients threatens to develop. For the present the Liberal Unionists will remain on the defensive, and are only in distant co-operation with members of the Ministry.

⁂

The Prince of Wales is developing a wonderful interest in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness has been in the Hereditary Chamber every evening this week, and this despite the fact that there has been no business to transact since Tuesday. Last night his Royal Highness held an animated conversation with the Prime Minister. In connection with the introduction of the Duke of Fife a story is told showing how the Prince objects to have the fact of his exalted position always thrust on him. A special room was prepared for the Heir Apparent on Thursday, but on being informed of the fact he expressed a desire to robe in the same apartment as the peers who were going to take part in the ceremony, and was consequently conducted there.

⁂

Mr. Henniker Heaton having sowed, another—Mr. Webster, to wit—has reaped; but as the harvest is garnered by the public, Mr. Heaton has no reason to complain of this division of labour. Mr. Raikes last night, in reply to Mr. Webster, announced that the idiotic regulation hitherto insisted upon by the Post Office that every supplement of a newspaper must be dated—a rule apparently enforced in order to paralyze enterprise on the part of the illustrated newspapers—is to be repealed. How many years is it, I wonder, since Mr. Heaton first pressed this point upon the Post Office?

⁂

The annual dinner of the Westminster School of Art will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, March 4; the accomplished "Master," Fred Brown, in the chair. Old students who want to be present should write to Mr. Archibald J. Watkins, at 18, Tufton-street, S.W.

⁂

Members of the "liver brigade" and those who ride for pleasure in Rotten-row will rejoice at the disappearance of some half-dozen obnoxious iron hurdles which used to surround a few saplings down the middle of the "Ladies' Mile." These hurdles were circular and stood out nearly a yard from the trees, and were a source of continual danger, especially to ladies. Equestrians will therefore thank sincerely the First Commissioner of Works for recognizing even in so small a detail that for accidents "prevention is better than cure"!

⁂

"One of the Crowd" writes:—"Those who were in the lobby of the House of Commons on Thursday night when the scrimmage for the Report took place, will have a little architectural surprise in store for them when they look at the front page of the *Daily Graphic* this morning, which is devoted to a picture of the scene. The Vote Office, whew I last saw it (at ten o'clock on Thursday evening) was on the right of the door leading into the House of Commons. In the interim it has moved to the left, at least, according to the *Daily Graphic*. This is a remarkable removal indeed. Who is the Fleet-street Aladdin who does these feats?

⁂

One of the most impudent but ingenious methods devised by the Unionists for parrying the force of the blow that has fallen upon them is to pretend that after all the conduct of the *Times* is no worse than that of *United Ireland*, when it brought false charges against Lord Spencer, or the *Star* when it accused the Scotch missionaries of being a band of brigands. Mr. Arthur Patton, of the I.L.P.U., made a great point of this at Edinburgh the other night, and brought down the house with a peroration declaring that Irish nationalism had produced great fruits—it had produced a trinity of great journalists, Richard Pigott, William O'Brien, and T. P. O'Connor.

⁂

Very audacious this no doubt, but Mr. T. P. O'Connor may retort that between the mere bringing of a false and railing accusation against a body of good men promptly punished by the loss of Partick election, and the publication of "Parnellism and Crime" there is all the difference in the world. The parallel would be more exact if he had followed his idle calumny by publishing a farrago of foul insinuations and audacious lies accusing the Scotch missionaries of every crime under heaven, and then backing up his libels by printing a forged letter, dated Blantyre, demanding a ransom of £1,000 for the release of a kidnapped captive, and enclosing an ear of the captive as a reminder that the Bandit missionary will shrink from no atrocity. As he did not do this, he is still immeasurably below Mr. Walter.

⁂

Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, one of the Western Australian delegates on the Responsible Government question, called at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office yesterday in pursuit of his mission, which is to convince members of Parliament and the public generally that the opposition to the Western Australia Bill of last session was altogether a mistake. "The *Pall Mall Gazette*," said Sir Thomas, with praiseworthy directness, "wrote a good deal, but knew absolutely nothing about the question. Why, you ran the opposition to the bill as a Democratic, anti-squatting move. You were altogether wrong, for, on the contrary, it is the squatters who are moving heaven and earth to get as much as possible of the land excluded from the control of the colony. As soon as the colony gets responsible government, a Democratic policy will prevail; and the squatters are afraid of having their land interfered with. The opponents of the bill, therefore, are acting not in the interests of the Empire at large, as they fondly supposed, but in those of the squatters."

⁂

"But that," continued Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, "is not the only absurdity. There is a strange superstition over here in some quarters that if we Western Australians get control of the land our one idea would be to keep out emigrants. Really, we are not such fools. We want to grow rich, like other people, and to see the country developed. The more emigrants of the right sort we can get, the better. No doubt in some of the other colonies the working-classes, who are all-powerful, are opposed to emigration. But why? Simply because the emigrants, instead of settling on the land, stay about in the towns, disturbing the labour market, and not developing the land. There is not a colony, and Western Australia least of all, that would not welcome any number of emigrants if they would really settle on the land. In our case any emigrant can get land at 6*d.* an acre for twenty years, at the end of which time the land, if he has really done anything with it, is his. It is inconceivable to me how any one who knows the history of Australia can for a moment doubt that the way to open up the country is to give Responsible Government and control of the land." Sir Thomas has, at any rate, the courage of his convictions, one of which, it is clear, is that anybody who differs from him is an arrant fool.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 3s. 6d. per annum. Address The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

THE LATE LORD SYDNEY.

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

It may be said with perfect truth of Lord Sydney, who has just passed away tranquilly at the green old age of eighty-five, that he was one of those men who, born with the traditional silver spoon in their mouths, yet go down to the grave without ever having "said a foolish thing or done a wise one." My recollection of the deceased courtier dates from the early part of the year 1871. He was at that time Lord Chamberlain, as he had been twelve years before, and had made himself the subject of much ridicule by a circular to the managers of the London theatres on the subject of ballet-girls' skirts. The courtier, like the poet, is assuredly *nascitur, non fit*; and if anybody was a courtier from his youth upwards, was is the late master of Frogna, who, albeit of the Court court-y, was yet seen to no little advantage as a country gentlemen. In the latter capacity, indeed, Lord Sydney was very much reminded me of Lord Palmerston. Both men were tall, if not stalwart; and there was about both an air of that distinction and breeding which "marks the caste of Vere de Vere." Both were equally fond of country life—"Pan" delighting in roaming through his pleasaunces and coppices with a woodman's stout leathern gloves on his hands, and a woodman's axe wherewith to mark those trees destined to be thereafter felled and converted into *argent comptant*; and Lord Sydney finding pleasant recreation in strolling through the Kentish lanes and over the Kentish commons in grey shooting-coat, gaiters, and "pot" hat. I remember him at innumerable functions—Royal marriages, Royal funerals, and the like; and I have an ever-present recollection of the tall, commanding form, clad in that Court uniform which became him so well, lending an attentive ear to all comers, bending with courtier-like adulation over the head of some *grande dame* to hear and be gravely tickled by the last new story fresh from the palace, or receiving with stolid air the news, brought by a breathless, white-cravated messenger, that "Her Majesty was coming," or that "Their Royal Highnesses were at the doors." I recollect him, too, an imposing figure, traversing the interminable corridors of the Winter Palace, standing in the Orthodox Chapel and eke in the extemporized drawing-room Protestant "Church," amid Tzar and Tzarina, Princes and Princesses, Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, Metropolitan and Anglican clerics (Dean Stanley *inter alia*), what time Prince Alfred of England and Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna plighted their troth and were made one that mid-winter morning in '74.

Lord Sydney was one of those lucky men who, from long acquaintance with the Sovereign and the Royal family, are credited, rightly or wrongly, with "having their own way" at Court, as a firm believer, after his early experiences anent the abbreviated drapery of the demoiselles of the stage, in the exceeding wisdom of never travelling off the official rails, he carried out the multitudinous details appertaining to his office—or perhaps I should say superintended them—as punctilio is *la lettre*, and so was rarely the recipient of Royal frowns or Imperial reprimands. His sight was very imperfect, and this infirmity, coupled with the slight deafness which attended his declining years, sometimes led to amusingly awkward little troubles at functions performed in the semi-obscurity of a Chapel Royal. But, take him for all in all, it would be churlish, now he has gone from among us, not to admit that he discharged his diverse functions, now of Lord Chamberlain, anon of Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, with diligent care and painstaking perseverance; which is more than can be truthfully averred of many another high and mighty officer of the Court of Queen Victoria.

"THE HOME FEUD" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

Mr. Walter Frith—who has already given some clever work to the London stage—may be only partially congratulated on the play which he produced yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. Much of his dialogue and many of his isolated scenes are altogether admirable; in fact, it would be difficult to take any exception to the literary style and "writing" of "The Home Feud." But it is in the piecing together and general scheme of his new comedy-drama that the author has failed to do justice to the excellent quality of his ideas. Much that is really well conceived and finely treated in the piece is to be discovered—been thrown away on a poor foundation. Vigorous muscles and nerves have been grafted on to a skeleton all too weak to support them, and hence the comparative feebleness, in its present form, of the resulting whole. The main situation of "The Home Feud"—the situation round which Mr. Frith has presumably constructed his piece—is at first sight a good and effective one. The notion of a man who at last sees his blindness falls in love with a girl, and, when he has recovered his sight, mistakes—for one moment—the cousin of his fiancée for the young lady herself, under circumstances which lead her to believe him faithless—is by no means a bad starting point. But the subsequent details of the plot are touched with an unequal amount of strength, the female "villain" is elevated to an unduly prominent position, the character of the hero is altogether too shadowy: in short, for practical stage purposes, "The Home Feud" will not do. Messrs. Nutcombe-Gould, William Herbert and Stewart Dawson did well with the parts entrusted to them, while Miss May Whitty as the heroine played with a considerable amount of genuine force and pathos. Miss Gertrude Kingston was not particularly successful in her efforts to impart reality to the highly coloured words and actions of the evil genius of the piece—a lady who, truth to tell, was something very like the individual of whom she spoke in such contemptuous terms—the "theatrical adventuress." Messrs. Walter Frith and Alfred Caldicott's "Locked In," which concluded the afternoon's programme, gave Miss Jessie Bond and Mr. Rutland Barrington an opportunity of being funny to their hearts' content.

THE WEEKLY JOURNALS ON THE PARNELL REPORT.

The *Spectator*, estimating the net result of the report, thinks it will leave little doubt in the minds of open-minded readers that the popular party in Ireland has been controlled, is controlled, and will be controlled by moral forces radically opposed both to a true Union with England, and to any sincere respect for the personal rights of Irishmen who are not disposed to accept the dictation of the Nationalist party.

The *Speaker* observes with regard to the charges which are found proven, the facts have never been disputed. In short, it is only upon those points on which the public was long ago agreed, and which have no direct connect on with crime in any shape, that there is any finding against the Irish members.

It is, no doubt, says the *Saturday Review*, a perfectly just criticism upon the Report that it does not impute to the Parnellite party and its leader any graver responsibility for Irish crime and outrage than already attached to them in the minds of all reasonable Englishmen, and that the subversive political designs which it brings home to a certain number of this party are no other or worse than had been already ascribed to them with the fullest conviction by every Englishman who has laid aside his political spectacles to study their acts and utterances through his natural organs of vision. The effect of studying many passages in the report will be, we are convinced, to inflict far deeper and more lasting damage on the English adherents of Parnellism than their organs, and perhaps their leader himself, are as yet able to realize.

GRAND CANARY v. TENERIFFE.

A well-known member of the House of Commons is back from the Canary Islands, delighted with his experiences. Controversy has arisen touching the respective merits of Grand Canary and Teneriffe. But the difference seems to be only matter of degree. Englishmen, and that fortunately political designs which it brings home to a certain number of this party are no other or worse than had been already ascribed to them with the fullest conviction by every Englishman who has laid aside his political spectacles to study their acts and utterances through his natural organs of vision. The effect of studying many passages in the report will be, we are convinced, to inflict far deeper and more lasting damage on the English adherents of Parnellism than their organs, and perhaps their leader himself, are as yet able to realize.

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LANDSLIP IN CALIFORNIA.—LOSS OF LIFE.

An extensive landslip has occurred at Dixon's Bar, California, falling across the course of Trinity River. The detached rocks have dammed up the water, which is rapidly rising. Several houses were destroyed, and the loss of life is believed to be great, though its precise extent is not yet known.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—9, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.

A STEAMER IMPRISONED BY ICE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The British steamship *Mareca*, which has arrived in Philadelphia from Hamburg, was imprisoned by ice for four days and nights. The crew suffered intensely from cold, the thermometer being sodeg. below zero. Spirits were frozen, and the compasses were rendered useless by the frost. The *Mareca* sighted a small schooner inextricably enclosed in ice to the northward. No one was visible on deck, but there was smoke showing that a fire was burning in the cabin. There was no possible chance of rescuing the schooner, which was evidently a fishing craft. Twenty large icebergs were sighted at once.

MUSICAL MEMS.

Between the departure of Mdme. Norman Néruda and the advent of M. Joachim on Monday, the leader of the quartet at to-day's Popular Concert will be M. Johann Kruse, a violinist not entirely unknown to London audiences. He will play Mozart's quartet in E flat, he will join Mdlle. Janotha in Schumann's A minor sonata. The solo pianist has selected nothing less hackneyed than the "Sonata Appassionata."

Monday night's programme, which, on account of the reappearance of M. Joachim, is looked forward to with unusual interest, includes Beethoven's Count Rasoumowski" quartet in C major, Bach's chaconne in D minor, and Haydn's C major quartet. Miss Agnes Zimmermann is the pianist, and Miss Lira Lehmann the vocalist.

The cast for the Royal Choral Society's performance of the "Redemption" on Wednesday is Mdme. Dotti, Miss Ruth Elvidge, Mdme. Belle Cole, Mr. Iver McKay, Mr. Henry Pope, and Mr. Watkin Mills.

In connection with his revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mr. F. R. Benson is performing the entire score of Mendelssohn's incidental music. This includes the overture, the scherzo, the fairies' march, the intermezzo, the nocturne, the fairy dances, the wedding march, the grotesque funeral march, the clown's burgomasque, the chorus and finale, the chorale "Ye Spotted Snakes," and the song "On the Ground." Mr. Boggetti is the musical director, and Mr. Stedman has trained the choir.

Mr. Henschel puts forward a very interesting programme for the last concert of his present season of symphony concerts on Thursday next. It includes the Good Friday music from Wagner's "Parsifal," the Kaisermarch, and the Siegfried Idyll; Brahms's Academic Festival overture, and Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony. Emboldened by the success of his last concert, Mr. Henschel yesterday finally decided to continue this admirable series of concerts next year.

The Prince of Wales is expected to be present at the smoking concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society at the Prince's Hall on Tuesday next.

Mons. and Mdme. de Pachmann will make the first of their "farewell appearances," previous to their departure for America, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon. Mdme. de Pachmann will appear at this concert only, the programme of which includes works by Schuman, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Chopin, Henselt, and Liszt. The second recital, on March 3, will be confined to Chopin.

WILL THE QUEEN VISIT PARIS?

When the Queen pays a visit to Aix-les-Bains next month it is highly probable (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) that she will make a stay of a few days in Paris *en route*. It is stated that M. Waddington has been conferring with Lord Salisbury with a view to this visit to Paris being arranged, so that there might be an interview between the President of the Republic and her Majesty. On her continental journeys, hitherto, the Queen has sternly avoided the French capital since the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty.

"GERMAN EMPEROR" OR "EMPEROR OF GERMANY."

There is one amendment to the Address which may probably be made. The German Emperor is again spoken of as the Emperor of Germany. Once when the Queen's Speech was printed with this blunder it was suddenly withheld until the title had been changed on every copy. But now Lord Salisbury seems to have permitted the title to pass, though the title Emperor of Germany was formally withheld from King William when he was crowned German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

LORD SELBORNE AS A REFORMER OF THE LORDS.

Lord Selborne, writing to a correspondent with reference to the proposed reform of the House of Lords, says:—"I have to say that I do not agree with those who think that the change in the approval of which Lords Derby and Rosebery and Mr. Morley seem to concur, would weaken the House of Lords. As to its necessity, I say nothing; but if the constitution of the House of Lords is to be altered I think this is one of the changes which might be expedient."

THE CONTROL OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Howell, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. Causton, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Mark Beaufoy, for placing the police of the metropolis under the control of the ratepayers. It proposes that on the 1st of January next the metropolitan police shall be transferred to the County Council, who shall appoint thereafter persons to fill any vacancy which may arise in the offices of Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, or receiver, and to fix the salary of any such office. It also provides that if the Middlesex County Council shall determine to establish a separate police force for the county, they may do so; and that the boroughs of Croydon and West Ham may also establish separate forces for those boroughs respectively. Provision is made for the continuation of the salaries of existing officers and men, and for maintaining the superannuation fund; and for otherwise protecting the interests of the police.

"WILD WEST" INDIANS.—GOVERNMENT ACTION.

More applications than ever are being made to the Secretary of the Interior to allow Indians to join the Wild West and similar shows. Between three and four hundred are now employed in this way, but according to the unanimous evidence of United States officials the occupation is very injurious to the Indians, who return to the reservations worse, morally, than when they started, and spread corruption among their fellow redskins. The Secretary of the Interior will probably refuse all similar applications for the future.

FATAL FIGHT OVER RAILWAY BONDS.

An election held at Harper, U.S.A., on Wednesday last, at which the question at stake was the issue of railway bonds, ended in a sanguinary riot. One hundred electors joined in the fray, and the ballot boxes were stolen by the opponents of the measure. Two men were fatally injured, and a dozen others seriously that they are not likely to recover.

SODA WATER AND GOLOSHES SYNDICATES.

An English syndicate has offered to purchase all the soda water factories in America. If this offer is accepted it will necessitate an outlay of several million dollars. The Central Rubber Trust of Trenton, a big concern manufacturing goloshes and rain-proof garments, has been sold to an English syndicate for three million dollars.

"TOUJOURS L'AUDACE."

M. Joseph Levy, an Alsatian, the fortunate winner of the grand prize of the Paris Exhibition tombola, presented himself this morning to the director-general of the Exhibition, and claimed his property. When the jewels, worth about £10,000, were handed to him, he asked the names of the firms from whom they had been purchased and the price paid for them. The names were given without hesitation, but the officials refused to tell M. Levy the amount paid for the gems.

Captain Sinclair, the member for the Ayr Burghs, came beaming into the Commons lobby last night. He has no intention of immediately resigning his seat.

A burglar was captured in a Philadelphia church on Thursday night. He was found lying near the altar insensible with drink. An empty jar of communion wine told the story.

New York Custom House is to be sold to the highest bidder, with a limit of three million dollars. The new building is to cost seven million dollars. Castle Garden will cease to be used as a landing-place for European emigrants after March 1.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, the best known of American musical directors, and director of the finest orchestra in the United States, is engaged to be married to Miss Rose Fay, daughter of the Rev. Charles Fay, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Henry Irving closes the Lyceum Theatre for the evening of Wednesday next (Ash Wednesday), and on that evening he gives at Wolverhampton the presidential address to the Wolverhampton Literary and Scientific Society, of which he is president for the year.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 12s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 24, Soho-square (corner of Bateman's-row), Holborn, W. Pianos exchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

M.P.'S AND THE EIGHT HOURS BILL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to apologize for having (misled by a brief report) misrepresented Sir Wilfrid Lawson's views upon the economic effect of an Eight Hours Bill? He assures me that he fully recognizes that wages do not necessarily bear any relation to the amount of the worker's product, and that they vary with the relative "strength" of the labour market; so that any measure which tended to increase that strength would be more likely to raise than to lower the worker's remuneration.—I am, &c.,

4, Park Village East, N.W. SIDNEY WEBB.

A PLEA FOR A HALFPENNY INLAND POST.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—For the financial year ending March 31, 1889, the Chancellor of the Exchequer received from the Postmaster-General £3,199,000. This represents 27½ per cent. on the gross revenue, but the actual profit on the sale of stamps which are used for the transmission of letters within the British Islands is much larger. Happily, Mr. Goschen is likely to have a surplus by the 31st of March next, and for this reason, among others, the time is particularly opportune for suggesting the introduction of a halfpenny postage for letters weighing less than a half-ounce. The postage on letters to nearly all countries is calculated by the half-ounce. Why, therefore, should we be excluded from the benefit of being able to send half-ounce letters to residents within the British Islands at a lower charge than is now levied for an ounce letter? In conclusion, besides England, no other nation draws a revenue from its Post Office; therefore let us, as Free Traders, not tax business correspondence as if it were a luxury, seeing that it is a necessity.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

February 10. X., Y., AND Z.

AMERICAN

MANICURE COURTS.

H. P. TRUEFITT (Limited)

Respectfully invite attention to this elegant and luxurious department. All the arrangements were personally supervised by Mrs. MARY E. COBB (AMERICA'S First MANICURE), who also added two American experts to the staff of assistants, which, with its English, French, and Italian members, constitutes the

MOST HIGHLY SKILLED STAFF IN EUROPE.

13, 14, OLD BOND STREET.

SCHWEITZER'S

CUDDLE-ZA

THE BEST AND PUREST

CUDDLE

AND CHEAPEST

FIGURE

Notice.

Admirers of the late ROBERT BROWNING *will find a charming portrait of the poet, which has been reproduced from a new photograph by permission of Mrs. F. W. H. Myers, in this week's number (February 13) of the* PALL MALL BUDGET.

The same issue also contains a Sketch from Life of

MR. J. L. TOOLE IN HIS DRESSING ROOM,

HOW IDIOTS ARE EDUCATED.

TIPS TO RAILWAY PORTERS.

SKETCHES ON THE ZAMBESI RIVER,

AND MANY OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

Offices: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

GRAND SALE of 9,000 DOZENS of CLARET, CHATEAU LAGRANGE, 1885.

MESSRS. SOUTHARD and CO. (late E. ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, City), have received instructions from Messrs. Lawton, Lagrange, St. Julien, Médoc, to SELL, without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, February 26, at one o'clock, the entire produce of the estate of Chateau Lagrange of the vintage 1885. The whole of the wines, which have been bottled at the Chateau, and which bear the Chateau capsules and labels, and Brand on the cases, have been forwarded to London for the purposes of this sale, and will be sold in bond.

All particulars, catalogues, and samples, may be had from the Selling Brokers.

EXCHANGE OR SELL ANYTHING which you do not now want through the BAZAAR, EXCHANGE AND MART. The best home-created easily, cheaply, quickly, and safely.—Price 2d. of all newsagents; or specimen copy for two stamps from the Office, 170, Strand, London, W.C.

BARGAINS in every description of Personal Property can be secured through THE BAZAAR, EXCHANGE AND MART, which also realizes a considerable quantity of interesting and useful literary matter on a great variety of subjects, especially addressed to Amateurs in Art, Music, Literature, Science, Mechanics, Gardening, Housekeeping, Management of Poultry, Dogs, Boats, Cage Birds, and Pets generally.—Price 2d., of all newsagents; or specimen copy for two stamps from the Office, 170, Strand, London, W.C.

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Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knight hood, 1885. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions

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Patent SOSTENUTO PIANOS are for sale, or on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—*Vide* 20 Z, Wigmore-street, London, W. Illustrated Lists free.

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With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs Warranted for 25 years

Price 18 guineas, THREE YEARS' SYSTEM 14s. per month.

Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.

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Organs from 6s. per month.

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Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 150, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS

25 per cent discount for cash, or 15s. per month, commencing 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MANDOLINE

LESSONS given by Professor KAHNE DE PARIS, 9, Hanover-square, Bond-street. Cristofaro's Méthode.

THE NOSE MACHINE, applied to the nose for an hour daily, to directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped. Sent for stamps, 10s. 3d.—ALEX ROSS, 31, LANE'S-CONDUIT-ST., LONDON.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d., or 21s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
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Sold in Tins, 1s.½d. each.

RUPTURE (HERNIA).

All sufferers from this dangerous complaint should know that

WASHABLE TRUSSES

And other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

An experienced and skilful Surgeon attends daily, and examines patients, free of charge, at the

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(Corner of Rathbone Place.)

MARQUES DE RISCAL'S FINE SPANISH CLARET.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Prices 18s., 20s., 22s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen.

SPECIAL ELEMENTS, Sod Avenida, 45, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.

RESTELL'S TRADE SALE of WINES and SPIRITS, by order of the Executors, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, including valuable Sherry, Port, Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Rum, Champagne, Claret, Madeira, &c.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 23, Mark-lane, E.C., will SELL by Public AUCTION, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on THURSDAY, the 20th of February, commencing at 1 o'clock punctually, about 800 lots of WINES and SPIRITS, comprising about 160 butts sherry, consigned to the Auctioneers for public sale, ports shipped by Cockburn, Goldsmith, and Dickson, and others; 100 hhds. and qr. casks Irish whisky, chiefly to close consignment accounts; 140 butts, hhds., and qr.-casks Scotch whisky, including Laphroaig Islay, and a few butts of Real Glenlivet, 10 town; 31 pons, old Jamaica and vatted rum; 650 dozens of champagne in Chaillon, grand vin, royal 1884, also Pommery's 1884, Perinet's 1884, and Jules Camuzet's 1881; 34 bin of 560 dozens of Morgan's selected 1868 tawny port; 600 dozens claret, Chateau Lafite 1870, Montrose Rauzan-Segla 1870, Chateau Ducru Beaucaillou 1870, Chateau Margaux 1883 (Deuxieme-vingt), Chateau Calon Segur 1878, Chateau Brown Cantenac 1870, Chateau Meoton d'Arnaud, hock 1875, &c.; 100 dozens Madeira, shipped by Cossart, Gordon, and Co.; also sundry Spanish Grenache Australian Wine, Alicante Malaga, &c.—Catalogues and detailed particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 23, Mark-lane, City.

NEW NOVEL, BY MR. BARING GOULD. Now Ready, at all Libraries.

ARMINELL: A Social Romance. By the Author of "Mehalah." Three vols., crown 8vo.

"To say that a book is by the Author of 'Mehalah' is to imply that it contains a story cast in strong lines, containing dramatic possibilities, vivid and sympathetic descriptions of Nature, and a wealth of ingenious imagery. All these expectations are justified by 'Arminell.'"—*Speaker.*

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EMIN PASHA: His Life and Work. With an Introduction by Stanley's Rival, and With Portrait and Map. Crown 8vo, paper boards, 1s. *[Now ready.*

METHUEN and Co., 18, Bury-street, W.C.

Now ready.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. 8s. 6d.

HOBBES.—The Elements of Law, Natural and Politic. Edited by F. TONNIES. (Human Nature and De Corp. Polit. 8. C'est ici le livre où est commentée une vie. 9. C'est un chef d'œuvre de logique et de raisonDidot of Hum. Nat., recommending it as a classbook.

LONDON WEATHER CHART, 1890. By B. G. JENKINS, F.R.A.S.

The publisher, on receipt of penny stamp, will forward a sample copy. Gives thermometer, barometer, rain, and prevailing winds for each day. Extract from January:—"Wet and stormy; gales; rain, 3 inches; prevailing wind, S.W." February 28: "Drier colder; very dull. Mean middle; rain, 1 inch."

R. MONDAY, 19, Westow-street, Norwood, S.E.

THE INQUIRER (Saturday, 1d.), the organ of Reverent Free Thought, contains articles on Robert Browning and W. J. Fox, President on each Sunday, Three Gospels, Rationale of Devoutness, Chinese Churches, Physiology of Emotion, Reviews, &c. Order through all Newsvendors, and at Essex Hall, Strand.

Post-free, 6d.

RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication

By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,

Giving particulars of cases how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without the torture from steel springs and pads in appliances. London: GILES, SMITH, and Co., 10, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible medium for the Nobility, Gentry, & Commercial Classes. Price 4d.; annual, by plain envelope, 6s.—Editor, 10, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Disordered Nervous Females, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be worth a GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic—a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the muscular action of the system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the renewed vigour of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts which are testified to by thousands in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of *any Patent Medicine in the World.*

Prepared only, and sold by Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief.—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty twinges, and dying pains, very distressing as a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected parts after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken according to the directions accompanying any *Patent Medicine in the World.*

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief.—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty twinges, and dying pains, very distressing as a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected parts after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken according to the directions accompanying are digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? Then LANE'S LIVERWORT AND TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

This medicine has come to me in very poor health, and had been under medical treatment for two years for consumption. I presented her with a bottle of your Lung Tonic, and before she had taken two of them she was quite restored to health.—MARY WATKIN, Hitchin, Lincolnshire."

Prepared by W. F. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. ISSUE of £14,333,000. 360,000,000 Francs, 172,000,000 Roubles. 290,833,000 Reichsmark. 50,000,000 Roubles. Nominal Capital, Principal and Interest free from all Russian Taxes. Repayable per annum by 81 years by Semi-Annual Drawings. Created by virtue of the Ukase of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, dated 19/31 January, 1890.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS and Co. and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO and SON are authorized by the Imperial Russian Government to receive Subscriptions in London at their premises, No. 8, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., per Bond of £98 17s. 6d., payable:—

10 per cent. on Application.
20 0 0 „ allotment.
20 0 0 „ 1st May.
20 0 0 „ 2nd May.
29 19 6 „ 2nd June.

£99 19 6

Payments may be made in full on allotment or on any Friday subsequent to the issue upon delivery of Scrip Certificates under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Subscription lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

The object of this Loan is to pay off the outstanding Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1854 and 1855, amounting to about £9,327,000; and to provide for the optional Conversion of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1859, amounting to 60,000,000 Silver Roubles (equal, at the conversion rate of exchange, to about £9,772,500).

The Loan will be divided into—

BONDS OF

£	£	£	Rmv. Roubles.
19 15 s.	500	250	4000
39 10 „	1,000	500	8000
98 7 6 „	2,500	1,000	16,000
196 15 „	5,000	2,000	32,000
491 7 6 „	12,500	5,000	80,000
982 15 „	25,000	10,000	160,000

Interest will be payable quarterly on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rmv. The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to increase the half-yearly drawings, or to repay the whole Loan at any time after 1900.

Holders of Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1854 and 1855, which, by Imperial Ukase, dated 19/31 January, 1890, have been called in for payment on June 1, 1890, as also holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Gold Loan of 1859, have a preferential right of subscription to the new Loan at the issue price, less discount, viz., £1 15s., and allotment will be made in full, provided they deposit their Bonds with the issuing Houses before the 25th inst.

Bonds of the 1854 and 1855 Loans, with Coupon of 1st April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment under the below scale, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March, 1890 (time which date the new Bonds bear interest), namely:—

£100 1s. 1d. per Bond of £100,
£20 10s. 4d. „ £1. 1,000 (or £3815s.),

and Bonds of the Loan of 1855, with Coupon of 15th January, 1890, attached, will be received in payment at the rate of

£98 11s. 6d. per Bond of 500 Silver Roubles,

which also includes interest from 15th October, 1889, to 1st March proximo; any balance will be settled by cash payment.

For any Coupons missing from the old Bonds tendered for conversion, a deduction will be made from the above amounts of £2 10s., or £2 2s. 6d., per Coupon relating to Bonds of £100, or £10, 1,000 of the Loans of 1854 and 1855, and £1 5s., 6,666 per Coupon relating to Bonds of 500 Silver Roubles of the Loan of 1855.

Whilst holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1859 are given a right of conversion upon the above basis, the Imperial Russian Government expressly reserves all its rights in accordance with the text of the said Bonds, as regards any Bonds not presented for conversion.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before the 26th of February, at 4 P.M.

The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.

In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered on or after 1st July next, as soon as possible after the date of the last instalment.

Applications should be made on the prescribed forms, which will be issued at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street-without, E.C., and also Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.

London, 10th February, 1890.

BASUTOLAND and the ZAMBESI.

A MEETING will be held (God willing) at the CONGREGATIONAL HALL, Hillsley Park, Bath, TUESDAY, February 18, 1890, at half-past seven o'clock, on behalf of the FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSIONS to BASUTOLAND, AFRICA, and on the ZAMBESI, carried on by M. and Mme. COILLARD, &c.

Pastors GEORGE APPIA and A. BOEGNER will give Addresses; and also MISS ELEANOR (about to proceed to Africa).

Rev. R. WARDLAW THOMPSON will occupy the Chair.

A Collection will be taken.

"Be ye also ready with their partners who were in the other ship, that they should come and help them."—Luke v. 7.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock P.M., in the PILLAR HALL, CITY TERMINUS HOTEL.

The Share Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th inst., both inclusive.

By order, JOHN E. BINNALL, Secretary.

136, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.,
February 8, 1890.

SUNDAY LECTURES, &c.—The EASTFIELDONIAN ETHICAL SOCIETY, ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Cambridge-terrace, Mile-end-road. Books, "The Universal Church," at 7 P.M., by R. J. GOULD.

THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The Annual Election for 70 Patients. The present income enables the Committee to receive not more than 600.

Applications are urgently required to defray the current expenses, and towards the Deficiency of £4,000 in the Building Account.

Private Patients are received on payments regulated by the Board of Management.

Bankers: Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.

H. GERARD HOARE, Esq., Treasurer.
Offices: 56, King William-street, London, E.C.

DAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. In the Technical Division of the POLYTECHNIC DAY SCHOOL Boys receive a THOROUGH TECHNICAL TRAINING preparatory for Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Architects, Builders, Surveyors, Mill-owners, Brewers, Chemists, Good Workshops, Chemical Laboratory Rooms. Fees moderate. Prospectus, Free Studentships on Application at Mr. R. MITCHELL, 309, Regent-street, W.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

STORIES.—WANTED, MSS: of NOVELETTES, about 13,000 or 19,000 words; also Powerfully written Articles of incident and love interest. Good remuneration for ready acceptance. Unsuitable MSS. not accepted returned immediately.—Address, T. F., CHAPMAN, 372, Strand, London, W.C.

AMATEUR MECHANICS, Carpentry, Fretwork, Carving, Turning, Polishing, &c.—Gentlemen (any age) can have lessons in the above. Prospectus on stamp.—Address, Mr. WOOD, 27, Pentonville-road, N.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Oratory). —Prof. GOWER, M.A. (Member University Debate) gives Lessons for acquiring facility in fluent delivery.—53, Talbot-road, Bayswater.

STAMMERING, &c.—JOSIAH RICHARDSON (Voice Specialist), London School of Voice Cultivation, Exeter Hall, strand. Consultation free. Postal advice. Terms moderate.

WASHING.—Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W., wishes for first-class Washing. Her Laundry is solely for high-class family work. Reference kindly given. Lowest prices consistable, consistent with best work. List free. Established 1870. No chemicals used.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 162,500 SHARES of £50 each, £8,125,000. Paid up, £2,437,500 per Share, £1,300,000. Reserved Fund, £780,000

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John Barnett Phillips, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Charles Edward Barnett, Esq.
Edward Tindal Bosanquet, Esq.
Edward Lees, Esq.
Richard Lloyd, Esq.
Richard Borradaile Lloyd, Esq.
Sampson Samuel Lloyd, Esq.
John Charles Salt, Esq.
Richard Vassar-Smith, Esq.
George Dunbar Whatman, Esq.
Henry Willis, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Howard Lloyd.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS PRESENTED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT THE GRAND HOTEL, COLMORE-ROW, BIRMINGHAM, ON MONDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1890, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

Your directors present herewith a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company on the 31st day of December last.

The available Profits for the past year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, after payment of all charges and expenses, carrying forward the amount necessary for Rebate of Bills, and making ample provision for Bad Debts and Contingencies, is £276,034 6s. 3d.

Out of this an Interim Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, amounting to £36,000, was declared for the half-year ending 30th June last.

Your Directors recommend that a Dividend at the same rate for the past half-year, amounting to £36,000, be now declared; that a Bonus of 2s. per share, amounting to £16,250, be added to this Dividend; that the sum of £5,243 10s. be applied in payment of Income-tax upon the above Dividends and Bonus; that £ 0 0 0 be added to the Reserved Fund; and that the balance, £9,800 11s. 3d., be carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the present year.

The premises derived from the small number of Shares issued since the amalgamations of last year to complete the capital have been applied partly towards the re-casting of the amalgamated Banks, and partly in adding a further sum of £50,000 to the Reserved Fund.

The business of the Bank satisfactorily reflect the considerable improvement that has taken place in the trade of the country, and the attained results of the amalgamations sanctioned in March last have been fully borne out.

The lamented death of Mr. Joseph Beattie, who interested himself warmly in the Bank's business, and whose advice and assistance as a Director was greatly valued by his colleagues, caused a vacancy upon the board, which, in accordance with the Articles of Association, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Joseph Scrivener Keep.

The Directors have also to deplore the death, since the close of the year, of their friend and colleague Mr. Thomas Lloyd, who was an active Director of the Company since its formation, and devoted himself assiduously to its interests.

The Directors who retire at this meeting are Messrs. Thomas Edward Salt, Richard Borradaile Lloyd, M.P., and George Dunbar Whatman. They are all eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors also retire, and are eligible for reappointment.

The Dividend and Bonus will be payable on and after the 12th of February, free of Income-tax.

THOMAS SALT, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1889.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital (being 162,500 Shares of £50 each)		£8,125,000 0 0
Capital called up, viz., 162,500 Shares at £3 per Share	£1,300,000 0 0	
Reserve Fund	£780,000 0 0	
Ditto (added from Premiums on Shares)	50,000 0 0	
	730,000 0 0	
Out of this an Interim Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, amounting to £36,000, was declared for the half-year ending 30th June last.		2,030,000 0 0
Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company—		
On Bills or Notes accepted or endorsed		338,855 13 0
On Deposit, Current, and other Accounts		16,971,156 14 4
Profit (including £4,205 6s. 3d. brought forward from last year)		276,034 6 3
Less Interim Dividend for Half-year ending 30th June, at 15 per cent. per annum	£36,000 0 0	
Income Tax on Dividends and Bonus for the year	5,243 15 0	
		101,243 15 0
		172,790 11 3
		178,780 11 6
		£18,952,782 18 8

ASSETS.

Cash in hand, with Bank of England, at Call, and Short Notice	4,666,309 0 1
Bills of Exchange	2,789,087 9 10
Consols, and other British and Indian Government Securities	4,285,866 0 11
Canadian Government Securities, Corporation Stocks, English	
and Foreign	1,918,440 14 3
	3,772,396 15 2
Advances to Customers, Promissory Notes, and other Securities	10,597,789 5 1
Liabilities of Customers for Bills accepted or endorsed by the Company	338,855 13 0
Bank Premises and Furniture	396,826 15 0
	£18,952,782 18 8

HOWARD LLOYD, *General Manager.*

SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alvechurch	Ecclesall		Penkridge
Ashwood Bank	Hasbury		Pershore
Bilford	Headless Cross		Selly Oak
Bloxwich	Hednesford		Shelsley
Bromsgrove	Kenilworth		Smethwick
(Birmingham)	Malvern Link		Southam
Bromyard	Malvern Wells		Stratford Road
Bewood	Meriden		(Birmingham)
Coleshill	Montpelier		Sutton Coldfield
Crown Arms	(Cheltenham)		Swinton
Dawley	Oakengates		Wednesbury
			Wednesfield
			Wellington
			(Salop)
			Wellshurst
			West Bromwich
			Whitchurch
			(Salop)
			Willenhall
			Wolverhampton
			Worcester

With this Bank have been incorporated, by purchase or amalgamation, the long-established private banks of Lloyds and Co., and Maslin and Sons, of Birmingham; Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., and Bosanquet, Salt, and Co., of London; Stevenson, Salt, and Co., of Sheffield; Fox, Fowler, and Co., of Wellington; and Taylors and Sales of Uttoxeter, Williams, of Wednesbury; A. Bullin and Sons, of Rugby; J. and W. F. Fryer, of Wolverhampton; and I. and C. Wright and Co., of Burton-on-Trent; Beck and Co., of Shrewsbury and Welshpool; Price, Holland, and Co., of Hereford and Ledbury; Cave and the following Banking Companies—viz., the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank Company, the Worcester City and County Banking Company (Limited), the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, the Shropshire Banking Company, and the Coventry and Warwickshire Banking Company.

The Bank has Correspondents in all parts of most of the large towns in the British Isles, as well as in Australia, the West Indies, the Mauritius, and other Colonies, and thus offers to the public great facilities for transacting Banking business.

Current Accounts are opened upon the terms usually allowed by bankers, and Deposits are received at interest subject to fourteen days' notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement.

Bills drawn and Letters of Credit granted upon Agents; and Circular Notes, payable in all parts of the world, issued. Purchase and Sales of Government and other Stocks effected, and every description of Banking business transacted.

A Declaration, duly sworn to, signed, on appointment, by every person engaged in the Bank's service.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The Next Steamship Chelmsford will leave ADELAIDE, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for AUBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

*CUZCO	Tons.	H.P.	
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 18
LUSITANIA	5,877	6,000	March 25
OROYA	6,011	7,000	April 1
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 22
CHELMSFORD	5,148	7,000	May 9

* CALLING AT ALBANY.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares, from £18.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter, or to the latter's Branch Quays, Gravesend and Tilbury Docks.

AUSTRALIA from SOUTHAMPTON. The FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and NEW ZEALAND, or COLOMBO:—

Express Steamship KAISER WILHELM II., 6,661 tons, 6,500 horse-power ..... Feb. 22
HOHENSTAUFEN, 7,000 tons, ... March 22

Calling at Genoa for passengers nine days later. The fast and easy route of the Australian mail steamers and fastest in the Australian trade. Her saloons (on the upper deck) and main deck accommodation are handsomely spacious and fitted in the most modern and luxurious style. Cuisine of the highest quality. Specially moderate fares. Special arrangements for families.

EXCURSIONS to GERMANY, ITALY, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

General Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, S.W., and 109, Leadenhall-street, City; and at Manchester and Southampton.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, via CAPE of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

	Tons.	Sailing.
ABERDEEN ..... To-day	3,616	Feb. 28
AUSTRALASIAN ..... Shipping	3,633	March 15

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for Adelaide, Hobart and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is of the highest order, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares from 18 guineas; third class, from 14 guineas.—For passage apply to GEO. THOMPSON & CO., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON (U.S.A.) EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 16, 18, and 21 guineas, and £36; return ticket £6, £11, and £12 guineas, and £66. Intermediate passage £5 to £6. Steerage at low rates. Passengers will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company Limited, in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 23, Pall-mall, S.W.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Assurances effected in London or Country.

CHARLES ROBERT BROWNE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up and invested Funds, £400,000. Total Funds exceed £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

Established 1855,

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

BURGE-HOUSE, 15, Finsbury-circus, LONDON E.C.

Reserve Fund..... £80,000

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits at £3 and upwards made for Executors,

DEPOSITS of £3 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

Perpetual loans apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROCKE

NEW DEPARTURE IN PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

THE "MONARCH" FIRE BRIGADE PILLAR.

The cheapest and most efficient means of protection from fire yet introduced.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO SINCLAIR, DIXEY, DIE, and CO., 15, ELDON-STREET LONDON, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, of Let or Sold by AUCTION and CURRENT valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD and SONS, Auctioneers, and Land Agents, &c. and 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

OFFICES to LET, new building opposite H.M. Stationery Office, best part of Westminster. First floor, £70, £80, £85, £90, £110; third floor, £40. Apply on premises, Abbeybuilding, Princes-street, Storey's Gate.

FUND in HAND.—Mr. HELBY.—Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, General SIM, 8, James-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Bankers, Messrs. Twining.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S

PREPARED SOUPS,

MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, &c.,

Are Sold by Grocers in Pint and Quart Tins,

Bearing CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *Names in full on the Labels.*

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

As Stock for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE E.C

Amalgamation of the great Papermaking, Printing, Publishing, Lithographic, and Kindred Businesses of Vienna.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING UNION (LIMITED).

SHARE AND DEBENTURE CAPITAL, £750,000.

Consisting of 25,000 Eight per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each; 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each; and 2,500 First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each; bearing interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum.

Chairman of London Board: The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
Chairman of Austrian Committee: PRINCE SERGIUS RADZIWILL.

Specimens of the work of the various Firms may be seen at 21, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

"THE TIMES," December 9, 1889.

An English syndicate, the chairmanship of which will, it is said, be shortly accepted by the Lord Mayor of London, has been negotiating in Vienna for the purchase of the principal paper-making, printing, and publishing establishments in that capital. The arrangements have just been completed, and early in the new year 15 of the leading houses in Vienna will be amalgamated under a large English Company. The head of a great London publishing organization has been the moving spirit in this undertaking.

"THE TIMES," Feb. 11, 1890.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great printing, publishing, and lithographing businesses in Vienna. It has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna; and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing. The Austrian Government appears to have taken the scheme warmly in hand.

"DAILY CHRONICLE," December 1, 1889.

The Austrian Government has recently been considering the applications of several English Companies for permission to trade in Austria, and it is gratifying to be able to observe that a very liberal spirit has been shown. Among other new concerns is a paper-making, printing and publishing Company, which will, it is said, have as chairman the Lord Mayor of London. This Company has, it is understood, acquired some of the principal paper-making, printing, and publishing businesses of Vienna, among the property being several newspapers.

"DAILY CHRONICLE," February 10, 1890.

A good deal of uneasiness seems to exist among the Austrian Conservatives in consequence of the support given by Count Taaffe to the English Company which, as already stated, is about to establish a large printing and publishing concern here. Literary and publishing circles, also, seem to be strangely and, it must be believed, needlessly alarmed at the proposed operations of the Company, which has taken over many of the principal printing and publishing businesses; the fear apparently being lest foreigners should acquire a dangerous influence over the literary and public life of Austria. Of course any such alarm is quite groundless, the object of the English Company being a purely commercial one. The creation of this union goes far to prove the value of exhibitions, since it sprang out of the last London exhibition, the Austrian exhibits at which showed conclusively that the typographic art stood higher at Vienna than anywhere else, the first prize having been taken by Viennese firms.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE," February 11, 1890.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which will be issued this week, appears to have made a sensation in Vienna. The company has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna, and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing.

"THE FINANCIAL NEWS," February 12, 1890.

For some time past we have been accustomed to see English capital employed in supplying the Americans with railways, the Russians with water, the Servians with tramways, the French with hansom cabs, and even the Germans with bands. More recently our philanthropic finance as sought a new employment in the acquisition of American and Continental breweries and American patent medicines. But the ingenuity of the company promoter is not yet exhausted. Surveying the commercial world from China to Peru, his eye has fallen upon Austria, and in the chief city of that empire the printing trade has found favour in his sight. The result is now to be presented to our public in the form of a combination of fourteen important Vienna establishments. These are a newspaper and general printing business, a music-printing and lithographic business, a bookbinding establishment, a manufactory of stationery, a coloured and embossed paper factory, a photographic establishment, a helio- and zinco-graphic plate manufactory, a geographical and chart publishing business, an account-book manufactory, a general publishing concern, three paper mills, and the business of the morning and evening paper—the WIENER TAGBLATT. We may add that the enterprise is in the hands of the authors of the Hansard Publishing Union which recently paid a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on both its Ordinary and Preference shares.

"FINANCIAL TIMES," February 11, 1890.

A Company, formed on the lines of the Hansard Union, for amalgamating the printing and publishing businesses of Vienna is, we understand, to appear during the present week. Prince Sergius Radziwill has been nominated by the Austrian Government as Chairman of the Vienna Committee, from which it would appear that it takes a favourable view of the undertaking. The purchase price for all the businesses is £600,000, the vendor stipulating that he shall receive £200,000 in preference and ordinary shares and debentures. He further expresses his willingness to take the balance in cash and ordinary shares should the directors prefer this mode of payment. As the realizable properties to be taken over, irrespective of goodwill, have been valued at £370,000, there should be ample security for the debenture holders, and the £130,000 does not appear to be too heavy a sum to pay for goodwill, judging by Messrs. Moukhouse, Goddard, and Co.'s report as to past earnings.

"THE ECHO," February 7, 1890.

This is a big undertaking. When the amalgamation has been completed it will probably form the largest printing concern on the Continent. In the past a large business has been done by the separate firms. In all probability they will do a larger one in combination. Vienna is an important printing centre. The firms located there have obtained a reputation throughout Eastern Europe which, backed by British capital and British enterprise, should be increased. Half the share capital takes the form of Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares. They should be a particularly tempting investment.

"THE STAR," February 8, 1890.

ANOTHER GREAT PRINTING COMBINATION.

We hear that a Company under this name is about to be brought out, with a share capital of £600,000 and a Debenture Capital of £250,000. The object of the Company is to bring about a combination of leading printing, lithographic, publishing, and kindred businesses in Vienna, and to develop the large business at present carried on between England and Austria in the printing and publishing industries. It is proposed to establish a direct agency in London through which the business of the Company can be transacted, and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) is to have the agency, which will be a considerable source of income to it. The suggested scheme of amalgamation has been warmly approved by the Austrian Prime Minister, who has nominated the Chairman of the Austrian Committee.

"THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER."

February 6, 1890.

The success achieved by the Hansard Publishing Union has led the managing director, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, to examine the foreign general printing, lithographic, bookbinding, and publishing trades more especially as to the business done by foreign houses with London and the Colonies, and an examination of the business has shown him that Austria ranks very high in these departments. Close contact with the details of fourteen different Vienna printing, newspaper, bookbinding, photographic, electro-engraving, account book making and publishing concerns, led the managing director of the Hansard Publishing Union to believe that if the fourteen firms in question could but amalgamate, great economies might be effected, without in any way hurting the English trade, for at the present time many of these firms already trade with England, and it might be as well for the profit to be acquired by an English firm. After considerable negotiations, Mr. Bottomley has arranged the matter provisionally, and an amalgamation, under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) has been arranged. The promoters of this Company recognise that profit of a considerable character is and long has been made by these foreign houses, and as the English trade is extensive, they ask, Why not amalgamate the varied interests, and let the increased profit accrue to an English proprietary? There is no doubt that much English printing and publishing work has drifted of late years to Vienna firms, and therefore we see no objection to the proposed amalgamation of interests, and possession of the Austrian works by an English proprietary. Concentration and amalgamation are two very good things to work upon and as the directors, to facilitate the working of the united businesses, intend to establish a direct agency in London, connected by special wire with Vienna, the undertaking altogether appears to be based upon broad common-sense, commercial ideas, and its future will be watched with interest by the English trade.

"THE PAPER TRADE REVIEW," February 7, 1890.

It has been found that considerable work for this country, affecting the printing, paper and allied trades, is done in Austria, and Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the managing director of the Hansard Union, in acquainting himself with the particulars of a number of printing, publishing, and paper-making concerns in Vienna, arrived at the opinion that an amalgamation of the various interests would be of a most valuable character. This has led to the formation of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited). Considerable printing and publishing work for this country has been done in Vienna during late years, and the acquisition of the various firms comprised must be advantageous to one proprietary, and the economy due to concentration will no doubt be an important item in the conduct of the businesses. A direct agency will be established in London.

"VIENNA TAGBLATT," February 9, 1890.

After causing to be made all necessary preliminary investigations by qualified English experts (which has taken several months to do), the Managing Director of the Hansard Publishing Union now formed an Austrian Company of a similar description under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union. This is the history of an enterprise which will cause general interest in all commercial circles, and will exercise a great influence upon an important branch of Austrian industry. For this new international undertaking a number of prominent, and for the most part old-established and highly respected firms have combined, so that we have the following branches of the printing and publishing trades represented—Paper and pulp mills, coloured and embossed paper manufacturing, lithographic, music, chromo and general printing, helio- and zinco-graphic work, geographical and chart printing, book and general publishing, bookbinding, &c. The blending together of these various, although intimately connected, departments of the industry conjures beyond doubt for the company the same prosperity which has attended the operations of the English company.

PROSPECTUSES WILL BE READY SHORTLY.

ST. JOHN WINNE, Secretary (pro tem.), 12 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.